NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

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ss. TSINAN, June 20, 1939
ss. CHAKSANG, June 22, 1939
ss. TAKSANG June 26, 1939

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Shanghai, June 24, 1939.

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June 26, 1939.

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-9218

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To-day's Events

JUNE

27 *Franco-Chinese Tientsin Treaty signed (1838)*

Coming Events

JUNE

29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
29 Vocal Concert, Bergmann, A.W.C., 9.30

JULY

1 Canadian Club of Shanghai, Dominion Day celebration
1 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
1 14th (Union Church) Troop Social Dance, B.F.R.C. Hall, 8.30-1 a.m.
4 B.U.S.L.C. garden p'ty., 425 Haig, 5.15
6 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
13 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.30
21 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9

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World Radio Page 2

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and, to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

Genghis Khan:
Question of "Tourist Value"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I do not intend to prolong the controversy beyond this letter.

Couling, Editor of the Encyclopædia Sinica, is authority for the statement that "the only examples of Imperial Mausolea are the tombs of the Ming and Ch'ing Dynasties, earlier ones having been entirely destroyed or reduced to insignificance."

Of Shih Kuang Ti (he was burner of the books, and not the destroyer of the Chinese classics, which still exist), Couling says:

> He built the most glorious capital and many palaces and he also made himself a wonderful Mausolea where he was buried at his death in B. C. 210 and it is said there were buried alive with him his concubines as well as the workmen who knew the secrets of the construction of his tomb.

There we have again the desire for secrecy.

Legge quotes Chinese authority to show that the edict for the burning of the books did not extend to the Yi Ching which was a work on divination nor did it extend to the other classics which were in charge of the Board of Great Scholars. In the year after the edict of the burning of the books, Shih Huang Ti buried alive 460 scholars in pits as a warning to the empire. He sent into banishment all whom he suspected of making nasty remarks about him. His name is execrated in China and it would be difficult to believe that after his Dynasty had fallen he was left in peace with his women and his other treasures in his mausoleum.

One may venture a guess that the great mound was nothing more than a pointer to indicate to those then in the know where he was buried.

Again take the Imperial Tombs near Peking. How many reports have come from Peking and Tientsin in the past brief twenty-five years of the robbery of those tombs; yet the Manchu Emperors were well liked in North China when they passed off the scene as a Dynasty twenty-five years ago.

The Manchu colonies in Hangchow and Sianfu were slaughtered, and one can well imagine that had there been any Imperial Tombs in those cities of the Manchu line the remains would have been scattered to the crows.

The historians on Genghis Khan can say no more than that he was buried somewhere in the valleys.

It is a simple thing to erect two large yurts, then put in a silver casket, and allege that they contain the ashes of the great man.

"Tourist value" is much sought for. It is not a question of "foreigners" not being allowed to visit the place. The Mongols themselves did not know where he was buried.

H. A. REEKS

Shanghai, June 26.

"Sixty Glorious Years":
The Role of Gladstone

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I had occasion to see the picture "Sixty Glorious Years" at the Metropol a few nights ago, and while it must be fully admitted that this screen production is one of outstanding merit in many essential respects, it is nevertheless to my mind seriously marred by its unfair and inaccurate presentation of Gladstone.

It is true that when the news of the fall of Khartoum reached England on February 2, 1885, Queen Victoria shared in the common view that the failure of the rescue of Gordon was due to the dilatory conduct of Gladstone and his government in the handling of the situation. It is also well known that the Queen expressed her feelings on that occasion in no uncertain manner in an open unciphered telegram to Gladstone, but I can find no record of any interview in consequence of the incident approaching that depicted on the screen. It is a fact, however, that the great statesman on receipt of the message sent a written reply, couched in dignified but fearless language, which perhaps the Queen did not trouble to peruse but which none the less even with the advantage of subsequent and fuller information could hardly have been improved upon as a complete vindication in so far at least as it concerned Gladstone. In his statement Gladstone, better informed than the man in the street, certainly did not make the absurd plea that the relief expedition was unfortunate enough to be only two days late; it was indeed the popular misapprehension at the time that because Gordon and the little garrison at Khartoum had perished two days before the appearance of the relief forces, an earlier arrival by two days would have been successful in averting the whole tragedy.

The screen traversty of Gladstone in a brief unfavourable scene is all the more unpardonable when we recall that Gladstone, the "treasures of whose nature were in ingots, not dust," contributed far more than any of his contemporaries to the glory that was in the "Sixty Glorious Years." But if it is too much or too early to expect of cinema producers historical knowledge or accuracy, it is well that it also be clearly understood that because of their ignorance they are not free to tamper indiscriminately with the records of the honourable dead.

C. DINIZ.

Shanghai, June 26.

A Stitch in Time

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I attended the Metropol Theatre last Saturday and enjoyed myself thoroughly the current attraction, R.K.O. Radio's lovely picture "Sixty Glorious Years," co-starring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. It is an excellent picture, well worth seeing.

I was particularly impressed by the anxiety Queen Victoria felt over the fate of Khartoum and by her genuine distress upon receipt of the sad tidings of the fall of the beleaguered city and the massacre of its garrison and inhabitants, two days before relief arrived.

Queen Victoria took the matter very hard and she sent the Prime Minister a telegram through the London Post Office giving vent to her imperial displeasure at the belated action of the government.

I could not help but wonder, as I sat there, whether the Prime Minister's successor today, Mr. Neville, Chamberlain, had seen the the picture or not, and speculated whether it would influence his policy vis-à-vis of the blockade of Tientsin in any way.

It takes a woman to realize that a stitch in time, saves nine.

NOSIG.

Shanghai, June 26.

Rice Prices:
Council Action Welcomed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the announcement in your esteemed paper of June 23 that the Council's authorities will act on limitation of unreasonable rice prices by rice speculators, and that if the rice prices exceed the stipulated level, information should be given to the Police—that's very good. I now beg to express my deep appreciation to the Council's authorities concerned, because this is a *bona fide* generosity to the public, especially to the Chinese citizens of Shanghai.

The high prices affect the Chinese population in the city more seriously than other problems, because the Chinese people's main food is rice. Two months ago the price of rice was $15 per picul, gradually going up to $22 for superior quality. I can't remember exactly when, during the civil wars, Shanghai was disconnected with the interior and suffered lack of rice and other food for a long time. However, the Council's authorities have now interfered in view of the rice prices, establishing a maximum of $21 per zar.

In spite of the difficult times, dishonest Chinese rice dealers are manipulating the price of rice on the market and are making every effort to profiteer, without any moral right, despite the numerous destitutes in the city.

I hope that the S.M.C. and the F.M.C. authorities will take joint action to check the cost of rice with their vouchers and/or original receipt with account books, in order to prevent the manipulation of rice prices till the restoration of rice prices to more normal levels, if the cost of living is to be maintained in the city.

K. S. DAN.

Shanghai, June 26.

Rheumatism:
Mr. J. D. Carriere's Offer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I will order from Makassar a dozen or so "Seaweed bracelets" (Akar bagar rings). It will take about six weeks. Will those who require one or more telephone to me before Thursday (Tel. 16247). The advice of SYMPATHETIC most probably is the best. My impression, however, is that different constitutions react in different ways to Akar bagar rings.

I know of many cases, that sufferers found relief with Akar bagar, but also met many people who did not.

Last week one gentleman asked me to get for him a bottle of "Kajoepoetih oil" which he used with success against rheumatism. I am ordering this with the same ship ("Tjisadane"—Thursday). Maybe there are sufferers who want to try this too.

I don't know what the prices now are, probably two or three guilders per ring or bottle. About $4 to the guilder, there will be no expenses above the price paid in Makassar, except import duties.

J. D. CARRIERE.

Shanghai, June 26.

Singapore for Bracelets

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to enquiry made by BACKACHE, seaweed bracelets are procurable at Arab Street, Singapore, for Singapore $1.50 to $1.80 each.

J. A. B.

Shanghai, June 26.

A Contrast:
Japan and Tientsin

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Having visited Japan recently, I was amazed at the courtesy and hospitality which I received always from the people of this delightful country.

But obviously it is the Japanese military in China who, judging by their actions prove themselves low.

Regarding the Tientsin incidents it would be interesting to know how well the Japanese would tolerate such disgraceful behaviour from other nationals; without a doubt their tempers would have reached breaking point long ago.

It makes one's blood boil to read about our people suffering at the hands of such inhumans.

British prestige may appear to be lowered, but woe betide our offenders should the "Lion stir from his present position."

The eyes of the world are upon the Tientsin blockade and no country can admire such unjust behaviour of the Japanese military toward highly respected and innocent people.

AN ENGLISH GIRL.

Shanghai, June 26.

Those Air Fights:
A Japanese Query

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Startling indeed is Soviet logic, if Havas's report of the mental processes of the Kremlin's inmates, printed on p. 14 of your issue of today, is correct.

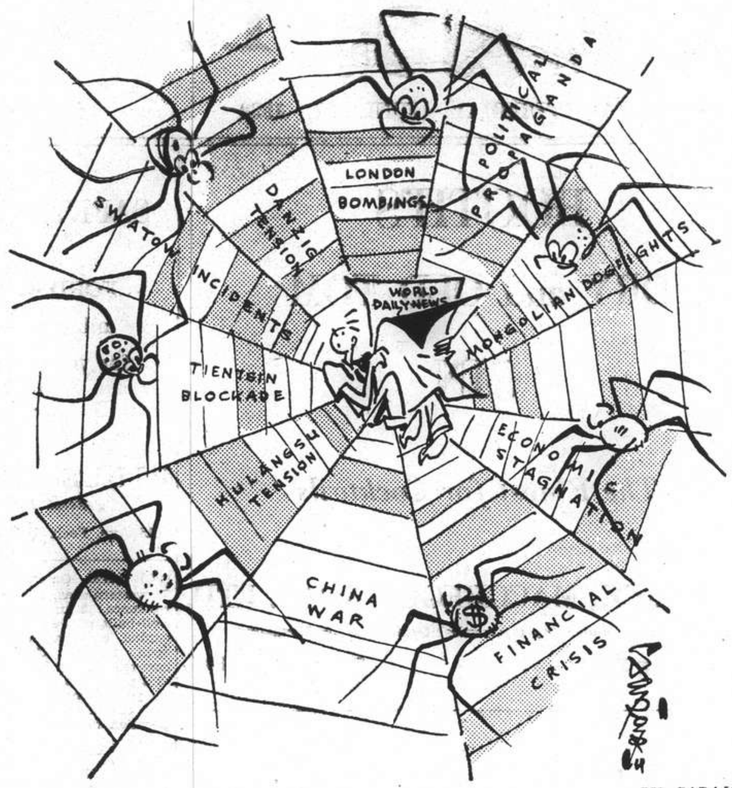
In one breath, authoritative Soviet quarters state that they have "no information" of reported aerial combats along Manchoukuo's western border, in another, they describe the purported results of such an engagement as "simply absurd."

How do they know that Japanese reports are "simply absurd" if they have "no information" on the subject?

Could Havas, that carried the message from Moscow, enlighten a wondering

JAPANESE.

Shanghai, June 25.



BY SAPAJOU

The Spiders and the Fly

WORLD RADIO

The following table shows the Shanghai times at which news is broadcast in the principal countries of the world, together with the wave-lengths and frequencies used. We shall be glad to receive comment or suggestions from listeners, which should be addressed or telephoned to the Radio Eidtor of the "North-China Daily News" (Tel. 11055).

PLACE	P.M. (SHAI-TIME)	METRES	CYCLES
London*	(Trans.2) 6.45-9.50	16.84	17.81
	(Trans.3) 10-12	16.84	17.81
	Midnight 1 a.m.	16.86	17.79
Paris	7	19.68	15.25
Rome	5.30 9.30 12	25.40	11.81
	7	16.83	17.82
Berlin	3 8 10	16.89	19.63
San Fran.	8.30 10.30	31.48	9.53
Manila	6.30 11	31.35	9.57
Melbourne	5.15 8.30 9.20	31.32	9.58
Tokyo	1 2 3.30 4.30 10 11	25.42	11.80
Hongkong	1.30 9.15	31.49	9.52
Chungking	5.30	31.49	9.52

*Afternoon BBC Programme

7.30 Cricket Test Match, commentary
7.45 "My Godfather, the Emperor," play
8.20 Cricket Test Match, commentary
9.15 News
9.30 "Food for Thought," talk
9.45 Sports news and markets
10.00 Cricket Test Match, commentary
11.00 Music Hall, variety
12.00 News

Prize-Winning Play

"My Godfather, the Emperor," a play that has been broadcast in Holland and in Belgium—where it won first prize in a competition for short radio comedies—has been translated into English and will be heard by listeners to Daventry. The play is produced by Howard Rose, whose wife, Barbara Couper, has made the translation and adaptation of Toon Rammelt's original script.

Listeners will hear of how, on a journey across France to visit his sister, Marie Antoinette, the Emperor Joseph II of Austria stopped one night on the road from Nancy to Luneville; of an amusing wager that he made with his two attendants; and of how, as a result of that wager, the inn was given a new name.

U.S. Aeroplane Called "World-Beater"
400 Miles an Hour Reached By New Flying Wing

Washington, June 25.

One of the new types of warplanes included in orders for the reinforcement of the United States Air Corps will be a radical design "probably exceeding in performance any military 'plane in the world."

Speeds exceeding 400 m.p.h are known to have been attained in the new machine which is virtually a flying wing. It is known as the Lockheed XP-38 and is a twin-engined pursuit interceptor machine, with a single-seat cockpit and six heavy-calibre machine-guns in the blunt nose.

If the first dozen or so of these machines are found satisfactory, the U.S. Army may order 100 or more of them. The type "probably exceeds in performance any military 'plane in the world," said Major General H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, in a recent statement.—Reuter.

Reason for Lack of Water Given
Tenants' Installation Of Additional Outlets Said Cause

In reply to allegations appearing in the Japanese press yesterday according to which the "heat-frayed tempers of 1,000 Japanese in congested Hongkew were rapidly moving towards an explosive stage" as a result of the lack of water in various properties of the Cathay Land Co., Ltd., on Dixwell Road, Changehun Road and other points near the northern extremity of North Szechuen Road, officials of the company questioned by the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, stated that a partial shortage had arisen as the result of the overcrowding of the premises and the installation by the tenants of as many as two or three additional outlets per building with the consequent result that the water supply which had been judged adequate at the time the buildings were constructed, was not always sufficient.

The artesian wells which supply these buildings with water, it was stated, had a far greater capacity than the present one and everything is at present being done to exchange the pipes leading from the wells to the buildings for larger ones in view of the fact that water consumption this year is between 25 and 50 per cent., higher than for any other period ever since the construction of the buildings in question.

Contrary to the Japanese report, according to which complainants were alleged to have been told that if they were not satisfied, they could move out, an official of the company said that to the best of his knowledge, no official complaint about the shortage of water had been received, although the company was aware of the fact that more water was being consumed at the present time.

With regard to the frequent outbreaks of typhoid amongst the residents of these buildings, for which the quality of the water is being blamed by the Japanese papers, an official stated that water tests from the artesian wells owned by the company, are being made at regular periods and have at all times been well above the standard required by the Shanghai Municipal Council and that at no time the company has had any complaint of this nature from any of its other properties here.

S.V.C. Orders

Annual Efficiency Returns:—Unit Commanders are reminded that the efficiency returns for the training year 1938/39 have been prepared and those who have not already done so are asked to call at Corps Headquarters to check and sign them.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Armoured Car Company.—Pte. C. E. Morton June 16. "A" Battalion:—Scottish Company.—Pte. F. B. Elliott June 16, Pte. L. Brace June 17, Pte. E. D. Nash June 17. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Pte. S. C. Baylis June 19. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Transport Company.—Sgt. M. Gotfried June 20. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Cpl. V. V. Fasciato June 16. "B" Company.—Cpl. G. P. Murphy June 20. Jewish Company.—Pte. M. Horjelsky June 20. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Pte. W. H. Thorburn ("B" Cl. Res.) June 16.

Dog Catcher Loses To Stork

Middletown, R.I., June 26.

The stork is quicker than the dog catcher. When Leroy W. Peckham was called to pick up a stray dog, he acted promptly. But even so, he was late. Instead of one dog, he found a canine mother with eleven puppies awaiting him.—United Press.

Mr. Konoye Passes Army Examination

Tokyo, June 26.

Mr. Fumitaka ("Butch") Konoye, son of Prince Ayamaro Konoye, today became the first member of his family to qualify for service with the Japanese Army as he passed his physical examination for conscription with flying colours. Mr. Konoye, who is Dean of Men at Tung Wen University in Shanghai, was examined by Army surgeons here. He will report for duty as a private in January.—Domei.

German Chief of Staff To Visit Tallinn

Berlin, June 25.

Gen. Halder, Reich's Chief of Staff, will visit Tallinn, capital of Esthonia, from June 26 to 29, having been invited by the Esthonian Army. He will see several parades and reviews and will then go on to Helsinki, capital of Finland.—Havas.

"Fainting Bertha" Dies At Ripe Old Age
Bright Pickpocketing Career Ended

Lincoln, Neb., June 26.

"Fainting Bertha" Luebbecke, who achieved notoriety as one of the most accomplished woman pickpockets of the Middle West, is dead.

She died at the State Mental hospital here where she had lived in obscurity for more than twenty years. Prior to her detention, she had been a problem to every police department in this section. She was about 70.

"Fainting Bertha" developed her own technique. Her specialty, which she would perform as many as a dozen times a day, was to swoon when a well-dressed man or woman was near. The first persons to reach and attempt to aid her discovered after she had gone that they had lost their watches, stickpins or wallets.

Police believed that Bertha stole because she was a kleptomaniac. She was engaged three times, but was never married because the romance was broken off when she robbed her fiancé.

Once, shortly after she was committed to the asylum, she escaped by stealing some keys. A policeman found her and returned her, criticizing the hospital attendant for letting an inmate obtain the keys.

A few minutes later the attendant called up the officer and asked if he would like to have his own keys back. Bertha had them.—United Press.

Lions to Open Session In Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh, June 26.

Ten thousand members and their guests are expected to attend the 23rd annual Lions International convention here July 17-21.

After a round of receptions, dances, dinners, tours of Pittsburgh steel mills, boat excursions, parades and contests, business sessions will be held starting July 18.

Duquesne Gardens, largest indoor sports arena here, will be the scene of the convention sessions, and Pitt Stadium will be used for drum and bugle corps contests and other outdoor events.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JUNE 27, 1869

A new Lodge of Freemasons, working under the Scottish Constitution, is to be consecrated at the Masonic Hall, this afternoon, under warrant from Earl Dalhousie the Grand Master of Scotland. We hear of telegrams to 8th and 10th of June from London, advising an increase of 30 to 35 per cent., in the amount of the European silk crop over last year. London market dull, chop 3 Tsatlee 29//0 nominal. With this great increase in the European racolte, we ought to see prices here for Chinese silk decline at least Tls. 50 per picul.

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In Rear Salesroom—Now On View

To-day, Tuesday, June 27, 1939, at 9.30 a.m.

Coffee pots, field glasses, vases, khaki jackets **gent's raincoats**, face cream, shampoo, table cloths, silk material, gent's **bicycle, E.P. ware, modern** style dressing tables, chest of drawers, beds, books and magazines, **book cases**, camp beds, ice chests, carpets, table fans, **steel and leather trunks**, porcelain ware, cash boxes, quilts, curtains, transformers, mincing machines, metal figures, floor and table lamps, writing desks, Gent's and Ladies clothing, and sundries, suit cases, medicine chests, ceiling lamps, smoking tables, Ladies fur coats.

In Main Salesroom—Now On View

To-morrow, Wednesday, June 28, 1939, at 10 a.m.

Excellent New Teak and Manila Wood Duco Lacquered Household Furniture, Steel and Oak Office Furniture, Stainless Steel Canteens, Good E.P. Ware, Imported Brass Tea Table, Large Bronze Statue, Water Colours, "Fremier" Vacuum Cleaner, Remington Typewriter, Heavy Peiping Carpets, Jade Inlaid Screen and Cabinets, Old Chinese Bronze and Porcelain Ornaments and Sundries.

Comprising:—

2 **Modern French style tapestry covered sitting room suites with loose spring cushion seats**
3 **Oak and Manila hard wood fancy veneered dining room suites**
3 **Modern French and American style solid oakwood bedroom suites with fancy rosewood veneered and bedsteads, to match**
4 **Solid Manila hard wood flat top desks**
5 **Solid Manila hard wood book cabinets**

In Cargo Salesroom—Now On View

To-morrow, Wednesday, June 28, 1939, at 2.30 p.m.

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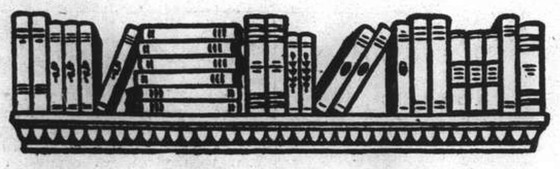

THE BOOK PAGE

Oriental Art

HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE DES ARTS DES TEMPS PRIMITIFS JUSQU'A NOS JOURS: ARTS MUSULMANS-EXTREME ORIENT. By S. Elisséev; R. Grousset; J. Hackin; G. Salles; Ph. Stern. Published under the direction of Louis Réau. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. Paper 100 fr. Cloth 130 fr. Half-bound leather 160 fr.

One must be very grateful indeed to M. Louis Réau for this very beautiful and interesting book just issued. I feel that such a *résumé* was greatly wanted, as the publications concerning Far Eastern arts have multiplied so rapidly that everyone who wants to have some clear and concrete ideas about their development and mutual influence, finds himself lost among so many particular descriptions.

In the new book the reader will be able to master the fundamental ideas of each regional artistic development, from prehistoric to modern times, and on this preliminary ground he will easily graft the many details to be found in thousands of other books. Many lists of bibliography will be found in these pages, and they will be a precious help for any specialization desired.

The book runs into seven main chapters or *livres*: the Mohammedan arts, the Indian, the expansion of the Indian arts towards the East by the sea route, the expansion of the Indian arts towards the North by the inland route and the Tibetan arts, the Chinese, Japanese, and Annamese art. Each chapter is clearly subdivided in paragraphs, and typical reproductions make the text very easy to understand.

Instructive Guide

The really important details are given, and one often wonders how things so complicated have been so nicely unwoven for the interested reader—that shows the writer of

Art dravidien. Çiva dansant (Collection C. T. Loo.)

each chapter to be really conversant with his matter. I think that the chapters on the Mohammedan and the expansion of the Indian arts are especially enlightening and new.

The printing is exceedingly clear and the reproductions are of the highest standard. A quite complete "index" helps the reader to go through these 496 pages quickly.

The content of the book is so great that it is impossible to give here a detailed analysis. I can only say that this book should be present in every library dedicated to the arts. Every person in the Far East who wants to get acquainted with Oriental artistic history will find this book a most instructive companion and guide for his future researches.—E.G.H.

Study of a Struggle

CHINA FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM By Anna Louise Strong. With 2 maps by J. F. Harrabin. Lindsay Drummond, London. 5/-.

A book by Anna Louise Strong always fulfils its promise of vigorous and effective writing, a first-hand acquaintance with much about which she writes, and a definite challenge to her reader to continue interest in the subject long after the book itself has been read. In all these characteristics Miss Strong's new book abounds.

Although the book is primarily a study of China's struggle against Japan, there is no small emphasis upon the relation of this struggle to the present international situation. Her thesis is that Japan does not attack China alone, but that she aims also at the British Empire in the East. She believes that the Japanese invasion could be stopped without resort to force if the United States, England, France and the U.S.S.R. would make a joint display of firmness and solidarity. Miss Strong's last chapter, "Whither China? Whither World?" takes up this question of foreign influences which have in large measure determined Japan's course in China. She maintains that Britain's foreign policy, more than that of any other nation, helped build and maintain Japan's imperialism; she reinforces her argument with examples covering the period from the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95, to Britain's attitude in the League of Nations vis-à-vis the Manchurian invasion. "America," writes Miss Strong, "speaks more loudly of her sympathy for China than does any other nation; she does more than any other nation to help Japan."

At First Hand

Miss Strong returned to China in 1938 to see for herself how the struggle was arousing and uniting the spirit of the Chinese nation. Miss Strong is no mean judge of Chinese methods and personality. Her earlier book, "China's Millions," is an incomparable document of these forces at work in 1927, at the time of the northward movement of the Kuomintang. In this new book she draws her material from things she herself saw in Hankow and in northern Shansi in early 1938 when she was for ten days in a village at a military conference with the Commanders of the Eighth Route Army—Chu Teh, Peng Teh-hwai, Liu Peh-cheng, Lin Piao. Reports of other organizing work in interior China are gathered from many sources. China's resistance to Japan is but one side of the present movement, as this author sees it; the cultural reformation is proceeding simultaneously.

Policy of the Powers

The historical background upon which she builds her account of the present war brings out the unity of Chinese culture, the coming of the West to China, and the revolutionary influences in the nation during the past twenty years. On the Chinese communist movement Miss Strong is undoubtedly one of the most capable writers. Her interpretation of the present position of the communist leaders deserves close attention.

The reviewer finds a marked sharpness in Miss Strong's references to British policy in the Far East. America comes off scarcely better. Germany is represented with the modest desire of holding Japan as an ally for war against the U.S.S.R. and of winning first place in China's industrial reconstruction. Russian national and class interests put Russia, says Miss Strong, on the side of the Chinese people, but against armed participation in the war itself. The aid of the democratic nations of the world makes possible Japan's continuation of war, believes Miss Strong.

Those who agree with this author that the future of China lies in the hands of her own people, will find in this book evidence of the great progress being made to knit China into a closely integrated nation.—F.M.R.

It would be impossible, if this world were peopled by merely thinking beings, that noise of every kind should be allowed and given such unlimited scope, even the most horrible and purposeless. If nature had intended man for thinking, she would never have given him ears, or would at least, as with bats, whom I envy on this account, have furnished him with air-tight covers.—SCHOPENHAUER.

From the Society of Friends

THE TRUSTWORTHINESS OF RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE Swarthmore Lecture, 1939. By D. Elton Trueblood, Ph.D. Allen & Unwin, London. 1/6.

This little book, which is the Swarthmore Lecture, 1939, contains in four chapters a very comprehensive treatment of religious experience and puts forward statements in proof that such religious experience has been felt throughout the ages by people of all times. It should prove of real value to those who are seeking after truth in spiritual things, and to those who sometimes feel a doubt as to whether the varying emotions that beset them are really of a spiritual value.

In Chapter I the author points out the difference between true and false religions, the great danger of developing new faiths, and stresses the fact of there being only one True God. He goes on to relate man's universal experience of God in all times and relates the reality of religious experience, which can be expressed in a variety of ways.

Science and Religion

Chapter II deals with one's own religious experience and emphasizes the personality of prayer and the experienced companionship of the sustaining power of God. It points out the fundamental agreement of religious experience by men in all ages in saintliness rather than doctrine. He contrasts the records of science and the records of religion. The science of 1,000 years ago today is ludicrous, and even of 100 years ago is today regarded as quaint, whereas religious experience speaks to one and another across chasms without difficulty. He points out that as a result of religious experience unworthiness is followed by creative moral reality, how lives and characters are completely changed, e.g. St. Paul.

In Chapter III the author points out the argument against the universal experience of God by all, and gives sound reasons for so doing. Some arguments are that God must be imaginary because he is not known by any of our senses: if men have known God, why cannot men tell us in plain language what He is like, as they would describe a tree? There seems to be a fear of colouring our testimony by our desires. Man connects his religion in every generation, not with what he wants, but with his conception of what he ought to be and do.

A Sign Required

Chapter IV is a verification of arguments. When people ask whether religious experience can be verified, they apparently mean that they want something as convincing as a photograph in astronomical study. Was some permanent mark left?—a mark which others can see? In religion there is no mark as on a photographer's plate, but we can reasonably look for a mark in human lives. If the experience of God is what men claim it to be, we should expect to see a general change in character, to expect them to walk with a new step. Perhaps the Psalmist expresses the highest form of religious experience when he says: "Though I walk through the valley of the Shadow of Death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, Thy rod and Thy staff comfort me.—F.W.W.

For the Air-minded

FLY WITH ME By Victor Ricketts. Hurst & Blackett, London. 1/-.

Learning to fly has become so simple and commonplace an experience nowadays that the same aids to popularization which apply to modern book methods of learning languages, engineering or any other branch of activity can be usefully adopted by the tyro. Without the aid of an aeroplane, the author of this little book boils down the science of aviation into an infinitesimal compass and by his graphic description of the processes, functions and experiences of air trips and detailed, but intensely interesting, accounts of the various instruments, equipment and gear used in flying, makes one a pilot almost without leaving the armchair. As a preliminary to the commencement of a flying course, this little book is about one of the best I have read, and should help considerably in instilling that degree of airmindedness so necessary for training an airminded nation—A.P.F.

New Fiction

"Wine of Good Hope" by David Rame (Collins, London. 8/6) is a very long book and would have been improved by judicious pruning. It is, however, very exciting, and I liked especially the part about Languedoc, a big wine farm at the Cape. It is an unfamiliar setting, and the author, who was born and educated in the Cape, describes the life vividly. Jacques Lemaire, the father of the hero and the owner of Languedoc, is, like all the men of the family, a rolling stone. When the story opens he has been away for nearly eleven years building up a fantastic reputation for himself in far-away countries. The property, meanwhile, is administered by Grim, his autocratic and delightful old mother. The two older children, Tonia and Tony, both covet Languedoc, and Tonia does all she can to goad her brother into wandering. ("The Lemaires always go away; you will go too."). On the other hand, Lowell, the girl whom he loves, uses all her influence to tether him down, and Grim is wholeheartedly on her side.

* * *

"Wine of Good Hope" has the faults common to so many novels planned on the grand scale. It is too crowded and too adjectival. It is hard to believe that even the most adventurous of youths could have quite so many thrills and hair-raising escapes. The same is true of the author's choice of words. The adjectives tumble over each other so fast that they cease to make much impression.

* * *

Tony's appetite for adventure is whetted by a trek to the coast with ox-wagons, and a fire, which destroys his best vineyards soon after, finally drives him forth. He engages in the contraband diamond trade, his boat founders and he is picked up by a tramp steamer and landed in Brazil, he takes part in the Sao Paolo revolution, he loafs with a crowd of would-be artists in London. There is no end to it. Finally he tracks his father to Spain and finds him worn out and disillusioned. The spell is broken and Tony returns to Languedoc and the faithful Lowell. Perhaps Lowell is a little too perfect and Tony never quite comes to life, but Mr. Rame can undoubtedly write, and "Wine **of Good Hope"** is, as the publishers say, "the kind of novel that captures you and takes you headlong through its story."—W.M.M.

There is hardly a page in Mr. Ney N. Geer's **"Trail Mates"** (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) that is free from the sound of shooting and one gets positively dazed with blood and wounds—they do live hard in the West. The doctor was perfectly right when, asked what he would do with a heap of money dropped unexpected like in his lap, he replied:

> First I'd build a hospital in Rawhide where the White Front Saloon used to stand...Third, there's need of a church. This range is a most ungodly place...

There is another thing that adds to the confusion—two girls who look alike—most worrying for Tombstone who is in love with one of them and is constantly having shocks like this:

> ...Lying on a spread-out saddle blanket, golden-yellow head pillowed upon a saddle, was a girl unconscious, perhaps dying from a bullet that had raked her head.
>
> Tombstone bent down quickly...his words were little more than a whisper:
>
> "Which of you is Fawn Hayspur?" he demanded.

In the midst of it all is Mrs. Hubbard with her excellent cooking—although it was often interrupted.

> ...Tombstone's cup had not yet reached his lips when a muffled shot struck his ears. He set his cup back in its saucer.
>
> Lancaster sprang up. "They're at it!" he hissed.

A fast-moving book.—D.P.

Books Received

Crime Against Children N. Morland (Cassell, London. 1/-).

Fiction

Joyous Deliverance R. Forster (Thornton Butterworth, London. 7/6).

"The Seafarer" is the journal of the Seafarers' Education Service, Selwyn House, Endsleigh Street, London W.C.1 which operates the "College of the Sea." In a special broadcast for sailors last February the Organizing Secretary said:

> ...The debt to seamen is long overdue, and we believe the time has come when they should have the very best. We are not alone in thinking this. The finest scholars and teachers in the country believe so also, and more than that—they are ready to help us to bring to you in the way in which you need it and can use it, the best about everything...If you are interested in astronomy, the recent Astronomer Royal is ready to help you; in music, a former Principal of the Royal College; in languages, whether ancient or modern, university professors and headmasters.

The fees are nominal, and "in any case not one of you will be refused help, whatever it is, if you cannot afford to pay fees." The magazine itself is bright and informative. In this April—June number are published the two winning essays in the Anglo-Norwegian Seafarers' Essay Competition—a competition for ratings on Norwegian and British foreign-going ships, in which a prize of £5 was provided by the Norwegian Seafarers' Education Service for the best British essay, and a similar prize by the British for the best Norwegian. The subject is "Why I Chose a Sea Career." The prize-winning essay in the Officers' Essay Competition is also published—"If You Were Restricted to Three Books, Which Would You Choose—and Why "—the winner showing a distinct sense of humour. The list of competitions and scholarships at the end of the magazine is most interesting and the prizes are worth having. Book reviews are a strong feature, and among the articles are "The Health and Insurance Act and Seamen" (broadcast), "Sea-Birds of the Falkland Islands," "Famous Ports: Melbourne." The "What it was Like" series describes the Port of London before the docks were made, and "The Truth About It—My Lucky Year" is an account by Mr. J. H. Nicholson, the Principal of University College, Hull, of the year in which he was selected to go round the world with an Albert Kahn travelling scholarship. The magazine is published quarterly at sixpence.

Ignorance first degrades a man when it is met with in company with riches. The poor man is crushed by his poverty and distress; his work takes the place of knowledge with him, and occupies his thoughts.—SCHOPENHAUER.

In the Russian Colony

By "STROY"

Shortly after the Eucharistic Congress held in London last year, where the question of a closer alliance between the Anglican and the Orthodox Churches was discussed, the local Russian press reported the appointment here of the Rev. F. J. Wilcock. The latter has now arrived at this city, as the head of the Eglise Catholique Russe. Rev. Wilcock, who looks and dresses like a typical Russian priest, is, as his name suggests, an Englishman. He finished at the Academia Russa in Rome, and has long interested himself in Russia's historical and religious past. Father Feodor, as Russians call him, is a living refutation to the theory that good Englishmen are bad linguists. In addition to his own tongue he speaks and writes with fluency in Russian, Polish, French, Italian and German, having even given sermons in the German language. But the centre of his spiritual interests is Russia. He has brought with him up to a thousand books about Russia, written in both English and Russian, and several hundred fine coloured reproductions of Russian masters. In his youth he was a pupil of the famed poet-philosopher Viacheslav Ivanoff, who before the War was counted one of the most prominent philosophers and poets in Russia. At present Mr. Ivanoff is working in the Academia Russia in Rome. In Europe Rev. Wilcock met other leaders of Russian philosophical and religious thought, among them Prof. Sergei Boulgakov who recently took on the cloth and who underwent an amazing transition from a Marxist and Professor of Political Economy to a theologist and one of the pillars of the Russian Orthodox Church Rev. F. G. Wilcock means to work in Shanghai among Russian youth studying in local Catholic schools and Universities.

Ingenious Invention

The ranks of Russian inventors have been augmented by a talented young man—Mr. V. P. Smirnoff, a student of the 5th Course of the Lester Institute, who in conjunction with Mr. V. V. Kniazeff has demonstrated an ingenious invention: an apparatus that has possibilities of greatly improving night advertising. They have christened their brainchild the "Electro-Lens Daily News," or, abbreviated, the "Eldin." The principle of the new apparatus is a clever combination of light waves going through lens, prisms and mirrors. Shining letters move across a screen, and can increase or decrease in size at any time. The apparatus works with electricity and is very economical, using one-tenth of the ordinary amount of energy. If Neon lights are used, it uses one fifteenth the ordinary amount. In addition to letters, the machine can attract the attention of passers-by with striking effects like multi-coloured whirlpools of light, rainbows and flashes of lightning. The invention was demonstrated in the presence of the staff of the Lester Technical Institute and the French Commercial Attaché, M. J. Saillens. The inventors plan to patent their apparatus in the United States.

As Chinese taxi-drivers refuse to cross Soochow creek, Russians have found a new outlet for their energy, there now being Russian garages and transport companies who cater to the needs of all who wish to have themselves and their goods transported to Wayside and Yangtszepoo, mostly to the docks.

Editor's Birthday

In a close circle of friends Mr. L. V. Arnoldov, editor of the "Shanghai Zaria," celebrated his 45th birthday on June 23. Of his 45 years he has spent 15 in Shanghai as editor of this the oldest Russian newspaper in the city.

Lovers of piano recitals will remember the concerts of the young pianist Miss Lalia Fuchs, who came here directly after graduating from the National Conservatory in Paris. Three years ago Miss Fuchs left for Tientsin, and three months ago was married to Mr. May, a teacher at one of the schools in that city. Mr. and Mrs. May are leaving for Japan for the summer, but in September Miss Fuchs plans to give a concert in Tokyo and appear over the radio.

Mr. M. A. Kichigin and Mrs. V. E. Kuznetsova, both well-known artists, plan to leave for Korea in the beginning of July. Though the trip will take the form of a rest, they mean to complete a number of paintings. Mr. Kichigin has long ago attracted attention by his masterful depiction of Asiatic faces, and he is especially successful in drawing Koreans in charcoal and sanguine.

Health Lectures

Dr. M. M. Potapoff is continuing his popular series of lectures in the Russian Club on Natural Healing, following his talk on a healthy diet with one on healing by sun-bathing. In the opinion of the doctor the Russian colony, which lives in conditions worse than any other foreign community in Shanghai, should establish its own solarium where under medical surveillance people could bask in health-giving rays and restore energy expended during the winter. "Home-made" sub-baths on small verandahs or roof-corners shut in by walls are not of the slightest benefit, for the sun's rays bring health only well out in the open air. The lectures of Dr. Potapoff, who himself practices the methods he preaches, are very popular and attract large audiences.

Summer Exodus

In addition to many leaving for Tsingtao, which resort this summer gives promise of being overcrowded, Russians are leaving for Dairen where one can, if one has friends in the city, spend the summer very cheaply and in a very pleasant climate. Russians are also leaving for Chefoo, and especially large numbers are leaving for Korea, for the estate of Mr. G. M. Yankovsky situated only 200 miles from the Russian border. They make the trip to Korea on small Japanese freighters, and go by whole companies, which not only makes the inexpensive voyage still more inexpensive but also lightens the ardours of the rather primitive means of transportation.

Students of the Civil War in Russia will remember that between 1921 and 1922 the Provisional Government in Vladivostok was headed by a Mr. S. D. Merkuloff, an energetic and wise social worker who proved to be not bad as a dictator. After this Mr. Merkuloff left for Canada with his family, and after living there for some time moved to Los Angeles. It is now reported that his wife suddenly discovered in herself the powers of a soothsayer, and has already won notoriety in the United States in her new profession.

Theatrical Season Ends

The Art Dramatic Theatre from Harbin has concluded its presentations in this city. In spite of the end of the theatrical season and the heat, the public attended the Theatre's productions up to the last and was more than satisfied with leading actors and actresses like Mme. S. M. Verlen and Mr. A. S. Orloff and with the whole troupe. Well known as an artistic critic, M. Charles Grosbois did not miss a single play, and told the Russian press that Shanghai would be most fortunate to be able to act as host to the Art Dramatic Theatre next winter. If Mr. Orloff and Mme. Verlen opened a studio here for the training of young men and women for the theatre, it would also be very praiseworthy. In the opinion of M. Grosbois every production was artistic in the fullest sense of that word.

Mr. A. Russoff has made the suggestion in the Russian press that on August 1, the 25th anniversary of Armistice Day, all World War combatants whatever their nationality and whatever the side for which they fought, gather to commemorate this day which undoubtedly laid the cornerstone for a new epoch in the life of mankind. From this gathering, Mr. Russoff continues, could be evolved an association with the slogan of "A Combatant is the Friend of Every Combatant," which would assist in strengthening friendly ties so necessary in a cosmopolitan city like Shanghai.

Bishop Celebrates

On June 23 Bishop John celebrated his Angel's Day. The whole of the local Russian clergy took part in a solemn service at the Russian Cathedral, after which a reception was given at the Bishop's home, attended among others by representatives of all public organizations in the colony. Bishop John, who received a theological education in Jugo-Slavia after graduating from a Military school, comes from the ancient family of Maksimovitch. One of his ancestors, John Maksimovitch, was, two hundred years ago, the Bishop of Tobolsk, and for his inspiring life was made a Saint.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Slow Cricket at Lord's

Brilliant Bowling, Fielding Keep Score Down In Test Match; England 224 for Three

London, June 26.

SPLENDID bowling and brilliant fielding kept England fighting for runs throughout the second day of the Test match against the West Indies. Although the wicket was perfect, England had only made 224 for the loss of three wickets at tea, against the West Indies score of 277.

Before a crowd of 12,000 spectators, Hutton and Gimblett opened England's innings but, although the wicket was fast, scoring was very slow against the splendid bowling of Martindale and Hylton, which was backed up by brilliant fielding.

The 20 was hoisted on the board after 30 minutes, and then a change was made which produced result.

Cameron was put on to ball, and soon he clean bowled Gimblet, who made 22 (49 for one).

Paynter was next man in, and at 71 play was held up for 15 minutes because of bad light, caused by heavy clouds.

In the last over before lunch Cameron claimed his second victim, when Paynter lifted him into the hands of Barrow after scoring 34.

Hammond played out the over without adding to the score, which was 119 for two, with Hutton at 54.—Reuter.

Kho Sin-kie Withdraws From Wimbledon

Strained Back Prevents Further Play Now

Wimbledon, June 26.

Kho Sin-kie, the Chinese tennis ace, has withdrawn from the Wimbledon men's championship, in which he had been expected to go far. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he tore a back muscle when winning the Priory Tournament at Birmingham some time ago. He had not yet decided whether to play in the doubles. Kho's withdrawal puts Gunn automatically in the second round.

Kho Sin-kie was a spectator today when Drobny eliminated Ho by 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 in one of the first matches of the day.

Ho was overpowered by the powerful game of Drobny, a left-hander, and was beaten by fast attacking shots to the corners.

Ho's first service was unreliable. His best effort was to draw level 4-4 in the third set, but the ultimate result was never in doubt.—Reuter.

British Motorist Killed In Belgian Race

Car Overturned, Caught On Fire in Crash

Brussels, June 26.

Richard Seaman, a British racing driver, died in a hospital here today following injuries sustained in the Belgian Grand Prix.

His car overturned and caught on fire. Seaman was 26 years old.—Reuter.

German Wins Race

Brussels, June 25.

Hermann Lang, German racing motorist, won the Belgian Grand Prix here today in a Mercedes car, completing the 33 laps, totalling 310 miles, in three hours, 20 minutes and 21.1 seconds.

His average speed was 101.348 miles an hour.

Second place went to Rudolf Hasse, in an Auto Union car, while Manfred von Brauchitsch, in a Mercedes, was third.

Richard Seaman, the sole British competitor, crashed in the 22nd lap when leading and fractured an arm. He was also seriously burned.

His car was also a Mercedes.—Reuter.

English Driver Killed

Brussels, June 26.

The Englishman Richard John Beattie Seaman, who regularly has participated in all international motor car races in a German Morcedos-Bonz since 1936, died at dawn today of the injuries received when his car crashed against a tree during the Grand Prix of Belgium at Spa yesterday. Seaman's biggest triumph was winning the Grand Prix of Germany in 1938.—Trans-Ocean.

Helen Jacobs Wins

London (By Mail)

Helen Jacobs, playing in her first lawn tennis competition in England this season, beat Mrs. R. Ellis (Anita Lizana) 6—3, 6—3, in the Priory women's singles final at Edgbaston, Birmingham. The American was too strong for her opponent on both wings.

Kho Sin Kie took the men's singles for the third successive time, to make the bowl his own property. He beat C. Tanasescu 1—6, 7—5, 6—2.

The Chinese, partnered by R. J. Ritchie, strained his back in the men's doubles and had to retire to New Zealanders D. C. Coombe and C. E. Malfroy. He also had to scratch in the mixed doubles final to Tanasescu and Mrs. Ellis. His partner was Mrs. D. F. Cartwright.

Bonus to Footballers

London (By Mail)

The international selection committee of the Football Association favour the payment of a bonus to winning players in international matches. The players, who now receive £8 win, lose or draw, are suggesting, through their union, that they receive a gold medal, and a bonus for a win, in addition to an increased fee. The suggestion will be considered by the F.A. Council on June 5.

Swansea's New Manager

London (By Mail)

The Swansea Town Directors have reluctantly agreed to release Mr. Neil Harris, the club's manager, in order that he may take up a similar position with Swindon Town. Subject to his release, Swindon appointed Mr. Harris as manager in succession to Mr. Vizard, now with Queen's Park Rangers. Mr. Harris will take over control at Swindon this weekend.

Czech Players Welcomed

Belgrade, June 25.

Czech football players arriving here for a bootball match with a Yugoslavian XI were given an enthusiastic welcome today.

Crowds shouted, "Long live our Czech brothers! Long live our martyred and crushed brothers!" giving a show of seldom-seen emotion.—Havas.

Royal Henley Regatta

London (By Mail)

In view of the present political relations between Germany and England, the Reich Rowing Union has decided not to send any German representatives to compete in the Royal Henley Centenary Regatta. A month ago, the Union let it be know that they intended to enter competitors for every event.

The head of the organization, Herr Pauli, said he regrets the decision, but does not think a visit would be pleasant in the circumstances. British Sports visitors, he said, would of course be assured of a cordial welcome when they came to Germany.

The decision affects the famous Austrian sculler, Josef Hasenoehrl, winner of the Diamond Sculls in 1937. Official German rowing circles insist that no pressure has been brought to bear on them.

The news comes as a blow to English rowing men; great efforts have been made this year by the stewards to get as many foreign entries as possible to make the centenary year an international one in the fullest sense.

Germany Beats Denmark

Copenhagen, June 26.

Having previously beaten Norway, the German football eleven yesterday played the second game of their northern tour and defeated the Danish national team by 2-0. Some 30,000 spectators watched a very interesting game.

Germany scored in the eighth minute, but after that, the Danish forwards pressed consistently without, however, being able to penetrate the very steady German defence.

In the second halftime, the Danes also pressed strongly and it was only due to the excellent work of the German goalie, Klodt, that they did not equalise.

A quarter of an hour before the final whistle, the German centre forward Conen scored the second goal and from then on, the German team had the upper hand without, however, adding to their score.—Trans-Ocean.

German Derby Result

Hamburg, June 26.

The German Derby was won in Hamburg yesterday by Wehr Dich of the stud of Schlenderhan, who was ridden by the jockey Streit. Sonnenorden, a big outsider who for a time looked as the winner, came in second while Ostavianus was third and "Organdy," the favourite, was only able to finish fourth.

The very poor time of 2 minutes, 37.2 seconds clocked by the winner was explained by the bad condition of the turf which was none the better for the heavy rains of the last two days.

The victory of Wehr Dich was the 700th victory for the Schlenderhan stable which has had five Derby winners.

The totalisator turnover of over 750,000 Marks surpassed all previous records.—Trans-Ocean.

Parker, Mulloy in Finals

River Forest, Ill., June 25.

Frankie Parker, of Pasadena, Calif., and Gardner Mulloy, of Miami, drove into the finals of the U.S. clay courts tennis championships today with surprisingly easy straight set viotories over ranking players. Parker defeated Gene Mako, of Los Angeles, 6-3, 9-7, 6-0. Mulloy entered tomorrow's finals by whipping Wayne Sabin, of Portland, Oregon, 7-5, 6-0, 6-3.—United Press.

Louis-Galento Bout To Draw Less

New York, June 24.

The Joe Louis-Tony Galento heavyweight title fight next week that started out to be U.S.$1,000,000 attraction has faded to a U.S.$350,000 show, fight experts said today.

If the fight had been held a month after it was signed last February it might have grossed a million but Galento and manager Joe Jacobs made a fatal transcontinental tour in which Galento met his own sparring partners and looked so bad it became a transcontinental failure.—United Press.

Poor Conditions Spoil Week-End Yachting

Lack of Wind, Heavy Fall Of Rain Experienced

With all other sports completely washed out by rain, the Shanghai Yacht Club also came near to having a spoilt week-end due to lack of wind. However, the races scheduled for "A" and "C" class were completed by a few yachts, although the comments on the weather by the helmsmen were mostly unprintable.

"A" Class yachts set out from the Club House Line, under the most depressing conditions imaginable. There was very little wind, and as the tide had only just turned, and it meant a tack, it was nearly half an hour before Hsi Ning Chi was reached.

Viking nipped into the lead followed by Spook, Ingomar, Mignon and Valerie. Seagull, now again in the command of R. L. Evans and with the usual compliment of the Seminary on board, and Haven, a small yawl formerly sailing in the cruiser class and now in the command of Captain Woodfield of the River Police, were badly left behind.

Valkyra, out for the first time, made a late start, but did not get further than Battery Creek. At this point, the first squal of the day struck the fleet and the rain came down in torrents.

Valerie Romps Ahead

Valerie, seeming to revel in these conditions, romped ahead as the wind gathered strength. Spook was the first to get into trouble, and espying some attractions on shore off Black Point, the yacht took charge from the owner and rammed the bank good and hard with all sails set.

Fortunately, Mignon, which was sailing very short handed, decided at this moment to drop anchor and take in a reef, and was therefore close at hand to render first aid and supply the requirements of the inner man, and was later joined by the Haven, which had been experiencing some difficulty in towing a capsized dinghy, with further supplies.

When Seagull picked up the wind, she started coming up to the leaders and passed Ingomar at Gough Island. At Pheasant Point, the wind died away again leaving Valerie, Viking, Seagull and Ingomar the only competitors. The course was shortened to round the Lismore instead of Quarantine, and Valerie in the lead, following instructions, dropped its hook promptly at 1 o'clock about 500 yards short of the Pipe Line.

The order of finishing was as follows:—1, Valerie (Sassoon); 2, Viking (Stabb); 3, Seagull (Evans); 4, Ingomar (Hart).

Only Three Start

The race home from the Pipe Line was an even more miserable affair than the race out and only three yachts started off, Valerie taking a tow home and picking up Mignon on the way.

Viking, Seagull and Ingomar got away well together. Seagull soon getting into the lead. Viking, however, by clever tacking soon overhauled her, never to be headed.

At Battery Creek, Ingomar looking thoroughly bedraggled, accepted a tow. Viking reached the anchorage just as it was getting dusk about 7 p.m. and Seagull came up about 15 minutes later.

The following was the order of finish:—1, Viking (Stabb); 2, Seagull (Evans); 3, Ingomar (Hart).

The following are the total points gained by the various yachts in the four championship races sailed to date:—Viking (38½); Seagull (29); Ingomar (20); Valerie (15¼); Ella (15¼); Mignon (15); Spook (5); Rover (0); Goo Goo (0); Haven (0); Valkyra (0).

Monthly Spoon Shoot

The rain on Sunday afternoon proved no deterrent to 12 Rifle Enthusiasts of the American Co., S.V.C.

The shoot was fired under the S.V.C. "Hot Weather Competition Conditions" at 300 yd. Range.

The results follow:—

"A1" Class:—1, Sgt. Kuhn 70*; 2, Pte. Berglof 68; 3, Cpl. Bell 64; 4, Pte. Kim 47.

"A" Class:—1, Pte. Maher 67* 2, Pte. Filipovitch 61; 3, Pte. Bell R. 50; 4, Sgt. Surel 44.

"B" Class:—Cpl. Kirkor 59*; Pte. Tsatskin 59!; Pte. Bell M. 54; Pte. Somoff 45.

*—Winner of Spoon.
!—Lost in shoot off.

Giants Again Beat Cincinnati Reds

Bill Terry's Revitalized Team Scores 13th Victory Out of 15 Encounters

New York, June 25.

The New York Giants grabbed their third straight baseball victory over the Reds in Cincinnati today, 3-2, sweeping the series.

It was the thirteenth victory in fifteen starts for Bill Terry's revitalized team, which floundered deep in the second division of the National League until a fortnight ago.

The Giants touched Bucky Walters for ten hits. Harry Gumbert yielded only eight hits and earned his ninth pitching victory of the season.

The fourth place Chicago Cubs won their seventh victory in eight starts, a 4-3 win over the Philadelphia Phillies.

It was the third pitching triumph for Claude Passeau since the Cubs acquired him from the Phillies. Passeau yielded eight hits to his former teammates while the Cubs bunched seven blows at the expense of their former hurler, Walt Higbe.

Augie Galan got a home run for the Cubs in the first inning. Gleason's double in the sixth accounted for two more runs.

Brooklyn Batting Spree

A batting spree beginning after two men were out in the ninth inning gave Brooklyn a 6-5 win over the Pittsburgh Pirates. The rally started after catcher Ray Mueller dropped Melo Almada's foul ball behind the plate. Almada then connected for a single and went to third on manager Lippy Durochers single. Harry Lavagetto doubled, scoring Almada and Durocher.

Dolph Camilli then singled scoring Lavagetto with the winning run.

Freddie Fitzsimmons relieved Luke Hamlin on the pitching mound for the Dodgers in the last half of the ninth and kept the Pirates from regaining the lead.

Mace Brown, who relieved Bob Klinger in the ninth, was charged with the pitching defeat.

Browns Whip Yankees

The lowly St. Louis Browns got their first victory of the year over New York, 7-3 win in the first half of a double header. The Browns bunched their ten hits.

Catcher Bill Dickey got a useless homer for the Yanks.

A seven run barrage in the sixth inning gave the world champions an 11-2 win in the nightcap.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	6	7	2
Washington	5	12	0
Batteries: McKain, Thomas and Tebbetts; Chase, Krakaiskas, Appleton and Masteron, Ferrell.			
Cleveland	8	11	0
Philadelphia	4	8	2
Batteries: Allen and Hemsely; Ross, Loyce and Hayes.			
Cleveland	2	7	2
Philadelphia	10	10	1
Batteries: Milnar, Dobson and Hemsely, Casterm Brucker.			
St. Louis	7	10	2
New York	3	10	0
Batteries: Kramer, Mills and Glenn, Spindel; Russo, Murphy, Sundra and Dickey.			
St. Louis	2	5	1
New York	11	13	1
Batteries: Kennedy, Lawson, Trotter and Spindel; Hildebrand and Dickey.			

National League

Brooklyn	6	13	0
Pittsburgh	5	10	1
Batteries: Casey, Tamulis, Hamlin, Fitzsimmons and Phelps; Klinger, Brown and Mueller.			
New York	3	10	1
Cincinnati	2	8	2
Batteries: Gumbert and Nanning; Walters and Lombardi.			
Philadelphia	3	8	0
Chicago	4	7	1
Batteries: Higbe and Millies; Passeau and Mancuso.			
Boston	8	17	1
St. Louis	5	12	1
Batteries: Erriosin, Lanning and Masi; McGee, Dean, Shoun, Copper, Sunkel and Padgett.			
Boston	2	8	0
St. Louis	0	8	1
Batteries: Posedel and Lopez; Davis, and Owen, Padgett.			

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	46	12	.793
Boston	31	23	.574
Cleveland	31	23	.529
Detroit	32	29	.525
Chicago	29	28	.509
Philadelphia	24	35	.407
Washington	24	37	.393
St. Louis	17	42	.288

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	37	22	.627
St. Louis	32	25	.561
New York	33	27	.550
Chicago	32	29	.525
Brooklyn	28	29	.491
Pittsburgh	27	30	.474
Boston	24	34	.414
Philadelphia	19	36	.345

—United Press.

Whitcombe is Routed by Locke In Challenge Match

Open Champion Plays Erratically Though Conditions In His Favour; South African Wins by 6 and 5

London, June 2.

A. D. Locke, the South African golf champion, administered a sound thrashing to the open champion, R. A. Whitcombe, by six and five at Coombe Hill today in their £1,000 challenge match.

It is fairly certain that Whitcombe does not feel satisfied with the result of this game and will back himself strongly in their return match at Bramshot.

To be beaten is one thing, but to be seven down with seven to play and to be beaten six and five by a player who was only one under fours for the last 31 holes of the game is another matter.

Goodness knows what happened to Whitcombe. The day dawned with grey skies and a blustery cold wind from the North-east, and no conditions could have been more in his favour unless there had been a tent-wrecking gale such as there was at Sandwich when he won the open championship.

Locke, suffering from the remnants of a bad cold, wrapped himself up in pullovers and a waterproof jacket, and when he pulled on a pair of mittens and began to blow on his hands to warm them one felt that on this the first day of June it would have been appropriate if he had brought out a bag of roasted chestnuts.

Whitcombe Bothered By Wind

But instead of Locke's finding difficulty in holding the ball up into the wind it was Whitcombe, normally as steady as a rock in all weathers, who began to bend his tee shots first one way and then the other.

At the beginning of the day Whitcombe was the steadier player, for Locke sliced his tee shot out of bounds at the second hole, and lost it, and at the eighth he lost the remainnng one of the two-hole lead with which he had begun the day. Then, for the first time since the turn of the morning round of yesterday, Whitcombe took the lead at the ninth. Here, as seems to be customary at this hole, both players missed the green from the tee, Locke on the left and Whitcombe on the right. Playing first, Whitcombe laid a delicate little niblick chip a foot or two from the hole, and when Locke played a poor chip and failed to hole his putt Whitcombe knocked his in for a win in three. The quality of the golf this morning may be judged from the fact that Locke took 40 to go out, against a standard scratch score of 38; Whitcombe was out in 36, which was respectable.

More Troubles For Champion

At this stage one imagined that Whitcombe had reached the frame of mind in which he was ready to administer an amiable trouncing to his young opponent. Instead his troubles began immediately he turned. They started with a slightly cut drive which finished among the trees to the right of the tenth fairway.

When he tried to recover with a wooden club shot his ball struck an overhanging branch and was deflected to the rough on the opposite side of the fairway. His third was a long niblick pitch, but Locke, well on in two, won the hole with a comfortable four.

A bunkered approach to the eleventh put Whitcombe one behind, and a birdie three at the thirteenth made Locke two up. When the South African hooked out of bounds at the fourteenth, lost the hole, and was only one up again no one imagined that he would end the round five up, but he did by taking the last four holes in a row.

Whitcombe tried hard to fan the dying embers of the game, and though most of the fire had gone he managed to get a spark or two of life into it by holing a six-yard putt for the half at the second after a pulled approach and by holing a putt of twice this length for a win in an eagle three at the third. To the fourth he hit two fine wooden club shots into the middle of the green, and as Locke pulled his approach into a bunker became only four down. His hopes were short lived.

French Derby Winner Takes Grand Prix

Easy Victory Scored By M. Boussac's Pharis

Longchamp, June 25.

Showing that his victory in the French Derby was no fluke, M. Marcel Boussac's Pharis romped home an easy winner today in the Grand Prix de Paris, the "blue riband" of the French turf.

Although not pressed by his jockey, Charles Elliott, Pharis cantered past the post two and a half lengths ahead of Baron Edouard de Rothschild's Tricameron, which in turn finished the same distance ahead of M. Robert Lazard's Or.

There were 19 starters.

Pharis was hemmed in the rails at one stage of the race, but in front of the grand stands he shot away from the field to win as he pleased. The time was 3 mins. 21-2/100 seconds.

A 10-franc winning ticket on Pharis yielded 21 francs, while the place dividends were, respectively, 15 francs, 26 francs and 21 francs.—Reuter.

6,000,000 Francs Lottery

Paris, June 26.

The culmination of the "Grande Semaine," the Paris racing week, was the Grand Prix which took place yesterday in the presence of President Lebrun, many distinguished personages of the French public life and an immense crowd of spectators. The victory was gained easily by Pharis, under Elliot.

As usual, a lottery was held in connection with the Grand Prix, the first prize of which was 6,000,000 francs.—Trans-Ocean.

Second Round of City Baseball League

Possible Selections For July 4th Classic

The second round of the City Baseball League will begin tomorrow when the two strongest team in the competition, the unbeaten First Battalion and the Second Battalion, are scheduled to meet on the Race Course diamond, starting at 3.30 p.m.

The complete schedule has been drawn up by the Shanghai American Amateur Athletic Association and it consists of four rounds, with play ending in the early part of August.

There has been no match arranged for Wednesday, July 5, so as to give a rest to the players participating in the Fourth of July Classic on the previous afternoon. The Marines should be able to win again, for they have enough material to pick from no less than three equally good teams.

Ben Fuller of the Second Battalion and Pasko of the First Battalion will most likely be the batteries. King, hard hitting first baseman of the First Battalion, and Hyman of Headquarters are certain to fill the first and third bases with Goush, First Battalion, a logical choice for second. The shortstop berth will be a fight between Winchester and Bitto of Headquarters and Radd of the First Battalion.

The outfielders are very strong. Ashley, Mudry, Costa and Olsen of First Battalion, Beeson of Second Battalion should provide the civilian team with plenty of opposition in chasing after high flies.

Beeson is now leading in batting averages, with six hits in eleven trips to the plate. Winchester is close behind. Harry Bernard has proved to be the best hitter among the Amateurs, making five bingles out of eleven times at bat, and is giving Winchester a close fight for second place at present.

This weekend will see two games played off on Saturday and one on Sunday. The Navy will meet the Second Battalion in the curtain-raiser of the double-header on Saturday and the Amateurs to play the Headquarters in the night-cap. The match on Sunday is between the Navy and the Headquarters.

Argentine Golfer Wins In France

Le Touquet, June 25.

Martin Pose, the former Argentine champion, won the French open golf championship here today with an aggregate of 285.

The scores of his four rounds were 73, 71, 73 and 68. The card of his last round equalled the course record.

T. E. Adams, an Englishman attached to the Royal Ghent Club, led in the second and third rounds but finished one stroke behind Pose.—Reuter.

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Power of Britain Belittled

Dr. Goebbels Cites Acts In Tientsin as Example Of British Abilities

Cologne, June 26.

"Japanese can strip the British naked, and they can do nothing," declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, in belittling British threats in the course of an address yesterday before a Nazi Party meeting.

The address was in reply to the speech at Cardiff on Saturday of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, who said, *inter alia*, that Great Britain was determined to oppose the use of force to bring about changes which should be determined by discussion and co-operation.

"We want no promises from London but deeds," asserted Dr. Goebbels. "If affairs come to a crisis, we are ready to take the risk and follow the Government, because he who does not gamble cannot win."

"If British Ministers should threaten," he added, "that does not matter to us. There is no force behind their threats. Japanese can strip the British naked, and they can do nothing. Once the Kaiser and the army of the nation were all done away with. That happened once, but never again."—Reuter.

"England's Dishonour"

Berlin, June 26.

The "dishonour Great Britain is having to endure" in Tientsin was discussed by the German Labour Leader, Dr. Ley, before 16,000 cheering political leaders at Potsdam yesterday.

"Wherever one looks in this world Empire," he said, "one sees failure upon failure."

Great Britain, Dr. Ley asserted, could have spared herself this situation if she had not refused repeated offers of the Reichsfuehrer to come to a friendly and sensible union with Germany.

Great Britain was experiencing at Tientsin, he declared, the blockade she once applied against Germany.

"But worse than this," he added, "she must put up with the disgrace. It is not a question of material things which is under debate in the Far East, but the dishonour England is having to endure."—Reuter.

Scotland Yard "Leak" Discovered

Criminals Learn Methods Of Investigation

London, June 26.

Audacious methods are being used by crooks in Britain to learn secret ways used by Scotland Yard to catch them.

Scotland Yard chiefs have learned that police have been instructing crooks for several weeks on crime detection.

The blunder was discovered when a London police station inspector asked the criminal records office at Scotland Yard for the file of an arrested man.

Startled officials found that the man, who had a long list of previous convictions, was a member of the Police War Reserve. As a part of his training he must have been shown the inner workings of the Yard, including the information room, nerve centre of crook-catching, and the map room, where coloured flags denote the prevalence of crime in different areas.

He would also have been instructed in police methods of trapping offenders, and would have had access to official instructions.

A quick survey strengthened the suspicions of Yard officials that the man was not the only crook who had taken advantage of police information to break the law.

Hitherto recruits for the reserve have only had to fill in a form and pass a medical test. There has been no investigation of character. Orders have now been issued to close this loophole in the regulations.—United Press.

New Radio

London, June 26.

A new transmitter, fool-proof from outside interference by gangsters, has been installed in Scotland Yard's Wickham radio station. The change was made after police broadcasts had been jammed on several occasions when robberies were being committed.—United Press.

Stragglers in Hainan Defeated

Attempt to Escape in Junks Foiled

Hoihow, H.I., June 26.

Artillery shells screaming over the waters of Paohuchiao Bay in north-eastern Hainan brought to an end the careers of scores of Chinese guerillas fleeing from a Japanese naval and military pincer movement in the north-eastern portion of the island on Saturday.

Driven out of Linwu early on Saturday morning by a surprise attack by a Japanese naval landing party, the Chinese fled northwards towards Paohuchiao only to encounter, at about 4 o'clock the same afternoon, a Japanese army detachment operating in the area.

The Chinese, taken unawares, were badly beaten. Abandoning more than 100 dead, as well as machine guns and rifles, they fled to-Paohuchiaokang where they boarded junks to flee to the mainland.

A Japanese mountain gun battery then opened fire on the junks, destroying all but a few that managed to escape.—Domei.

Gen. Matsui Turns Hermit

Tokyo, June 26.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, the veteran Japanese warrior who led Japan's central China armies to the capture of Nanking, has decided to hang up his sword and devote the rest of his life to caring for a temple dedicated to the memory of his men who died in furious battles in Shanghai and Nanking, Japanese newspapers said today.—United Press.

"The Times" Comments On British Warning

London, June 26.

Hope that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's word to Germany and Japan will be taken to heart by those countries is expressed by "The Times" in an editorial today on the British Prime Minister's speech at Cardiff on Saturday.

Mr. Chamberlain, it adds, made it quite clear that Great Britain would suffer no dictation as to her policy in the Far East. He still hopes that the Japanese Government has no intention of condoning the excesses of its soldiery.

In any case, the newspaper asserts, no British Government can tolerate, without appropriate reprisal, the scandalous ill-treatment of its subjects on foreign territory.—Reuter.

Normal Trade Between Japan, France

Exchange of Messages Improves Outlook

Tokyo, June 26.

Normal trade relations between Japan and France have been assured following an exchange of communications between the two Governments on June 15, a spokesman for the Foreign Office announced today.

Usual import quotas for Japanese tinned salmon and trout as well as for China would be given this year by France, the Paris Government advised the Tokyo authorities on June 15, the spokesman said. France would also endeavour to make this year's imports of Japanese merchandise reach the average quantity of Japanese imports in the past, the note reportedly said.

On the same day, the Tokyo Government informed Paris that purchases of French goods by Japan would be increased, the spokesman declared.

The adjustment of Japan's overseas trade, necessitated by the present situation, rendered imports of French merchandise into Japan difficult. Representations were made by the French Government on the subject, the spokesman said.—Domei.

Defence Conference at Singapore Ends

Anglo-French Resources Determined

Singapore, June 26.

Reports on all subjects discussed and decisions reached are entirely conjectural, declares a communique—the first since the talks started—issued today on the conclusion of the Anglo-French Defence Conference.

Observers believe that Anglo-French solidarity was emphasized, and that the discussions will have a beneficial effect on the Far Eastern situation.

The French delegates, who include Vice-Admiral Decoux, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Far East, are understood to be leaving on Thursday.

Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the British China Fleet, will leave some time today.

Assumption of supreme command of British and French forces by the British Naval Commander-in-Chief in the event of war in the Far East is reported to have been one of the decisions reached by the conference.

In such an event, Singapore will be made the base of operations and war materials of the two countries will be pooled.

The conference is said to have made a complete survey of the manpower and materials at the disposal of the British and French forces.—Reuter.

War Throws Japanese Economy Off Balance

Recent Trends Analyzed By United States

Washington, June 26.

Japan is operating practically on a wartime economy, the Department of Commerce reported today in a survey of Japanese financial developments since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

The report said the Japanese Government practically dominates Japanese production, importation, price and distribution.

"Although these controls are assisting in meeting the emergency, nevertheless they have thrown the country's economic structure off balance," the official report said.

The following conclusions were drawn from official information regarding the present condition of Japan's economy;

1. Japan's export trade has diminished drastically because of her inability to finance the purchase of raw materials.

2. Japan's gold reserves have dwindled and are believed to consist entirely of the Bank of Japan's domestic reserves.

3. Japan's national debt has tripled since 1931.

4. Higher production costs, heavier taxes and increased living costs have reduced Japanese farm income.—United Press.

Britain's Difficult Position

Lord Beatty Points Out Naval Inadequacy to Meet Situation

London, June 26.

An unfavourable description of the strategic position of Great Britain in the Far East is given in a letter to "The Times" today by Lord Beatty son of the famous British Admiral who commanded the British Fleet at the Battle of Jutland.

Lord Beatty expresses the opinion that Italy had only ventured on the expedition to Ethiopia in consequence of the weakness of the English Mediterranean Fleet and suggests that Japan might be similarly influenced by the inadequacy of the British naval forces in the Far East. Singapore was of little value as long as it did not harbour a strong fleet, said Lord Beatty.

At the moment this was not the case, and indeed England at present was not able to remedy the position since the total strength of the British naval forces forbade any diminution of the fleets stationed in the Mediterranean and the North Sea. Thus England was obliged to hold three positions without being equipped adequately to meet the contingencies which might arise.

In addition there was yet another obligation which, though little known, England had not forgotten herself: England had promised Australia in case of a conflict in the Far East to send a squadron of battleships to Singapore. To fulfil this promise would be easier for England from 1941 onwards since by that time five new battleships of the "George V" series would have been commissioned. But the time from now until 1941 was a period which might become very dangerous for Great Britain, Lord Beatty states in his letter.—Trans-Ocean.

Baseball Game Features July Fourth Events

Consul-General Holds Reception at A.C.C.

With the usual large number of items on the programme for the local celebrations of July 4, the American national holiday, the baseball game, which is to be played between the teams of the Fourth U. S. Marines and the Shanghai Amateurs at the Recreation Club Grounds at 3 p.m., is likely to be one of the main attractions together with the polo game between two American teams, the Cowboys and the Troopers, which, in competition for the British Cup, will get under way at the Race Course at 5 p.m. Admittance to both these events is free although the grandstand will be reserved for patrons at the baseball game.

The most solemn ceremony of the day, will get under way at 9 a.m. in the quadrangle of the American School, when, under the auspices of the American Association, assisted by the U.S. Marines and the U.S. Navy, the flag will be raised. Col. J. C. Fegan, commanding the Fourth U.S. Marines, will make a short address, whilst American flags will be presented to the children attending at the ceremony, with the compliments of Mr. C. E. Gauss, Consul-General for the United States.

Between 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. the Consul-General will hold an official reception at the American Country Club, whilst at noon he and his guests will drink a toast to the President of the United Sates. Admission will be by invitation only.

The American Club will play host to members and their guests from 12.15 to 1.30 p.m. whilst in the evening, the Columbia Country Club will hold its Fourth of July Party for members and their guests.

Sir Percy Noble Delays Departure

Will Talk to Australian Naval Official

Singapore, June 26.

The departure from Singapore of Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been postponed for at least until Tuesday to enable him to confer with Vice-Admiral Sir Ragnar Colvin, First Naval Member of the Australian Naval Board, who is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

Sir Ragnar Colvin is leaving for London on Friday. It is believed that he will report to the Admiralty on naval defence in the Pacific.—Reuter.

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Kalgan Businessman Said Arrested

Peiping, June 26.

Mr. George Soderbohn, a North China businessman of long standing, has been arrested in Kalgan and his Swedish passport has been taken from him, it was reliably reported here today. No reason could be ascertained for Mr. Soderbohn's arrest and the Japanese Embassy spokesman today disclaimed all knowledge of the matter.—United Press.

Future Belongs to Italy, Germany

Herr Hitler Addresses War Veterans

Munich, June 25.

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler today made a speech stressing the solidity of the Berlin-Rome axis when he received in audience 500 Italian veterans of the Spanish conflict.

The Italian delegation was headed by Signor Carlo Delcroix, President of the Italian War Veterans Association.

In his address, Herr Hitler emphasized the community of Italo-German aims and declared, "I am glad that your visit takes place at a time when, thanks to our alliance, a common front has been created against our common enemy.

"I am fully convinced that any attempt on the part of democratic and capitalist plutocracy to forge our destiny for us will fail before the united strength of our two countries.

"Life belongs, in the long run, to those people who are ready if necessary to make the final sacrifice for their existence and future.

"We, in the future, will make this sacrifice together for Germany and Italy.

"I believe that all attacks by the other world (the democracies) will fail when met by our two nations' indestructible community.

"I believe that, in the face of the whole world, the future belongs to Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany," Herr Hitler concluded strongly.—Havas.

Peiping to Cancel Oil Company Leases

Peiping, June 26.

The American Socony-Vacuum Oil Company and the British Asiatic Petroleum Company were requested last week to relinquish by July 3 a number of leases held on railway sidings in North China by the Railway Bureau of the Peiping Provisional Government, it was learned here today.

Socony-Vacuum officials were told, however, that postponement of the July 3 deadline is possible. It was suggested to them that they buy other sites for their installations if now new leasable sites are found, it was further reported.

About twelve of the approximately 70 leases of this kind held by the Socony-Vacuum Company were said to be affected. These sidings are chiefly at Shihchiachwang, an important mining town in Central Hopei, now crowded with the oil company's products, and along the railway line toward Paotow.—United Press.

Gar Wood, Jr., Wins

Montauk, N.Y., June 25.

Gar Wood, Jr., added another title to his imposing list of outboard honours when he captured the national intercollegiate championship today on Montauk Lake.

Wood, driving under the colours of the Tulsa, tallied 3.325 points in two days of college racing to become the 1939 high point scorer and dethrone Arthur Wullsckleger.—United Press.

Beulah Bondi was selected by Columbia for one of the principal characters in the new Frank Capra picture, "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." Jean Arthur and James Stewart were recently engaged for the romantic leads, while Edward Arnold, Guy Kibbee, Claude Rains and Eugene Pallette will also be seen in leading parts.

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Britons Arrogant, Trouble-makers

Japanese Lodge Protest Against British Press Reports on Tientsin

Tientsin, June 26.

Alleging that small incidents have been exaggerated, facts distorted and cases of indignity fabricated, the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, Mr. Shigenori Tashiro, this morning sent an official protest to the British Consul-General, Mr. E. G. Jamierson, against British press reports on the Tientsin situation, it was revealed at the Japanese press conference today.

The note, it was stated, protests against the handling of the Tientsin situation by British newspapers and news agencies. British news sources are alleged to have been "exaggerating the importance of small incidents, distorting the facts, and in some cases fabricating so-called acts of indignity against British subjects." Not only does this aggravate the situation at present existing in Tientsin, the note points out, but it also "casts a reflection upon the name of the Japanese military and consular Police."

The note cites a Reuter cable reporting the indignity suffered by a British lady (Mrs. Finlay).

It also draws attention to the allegedly "arrogant attitude assumed by British subjects," who, it is stated, purposely "try to make trouble."

The Note concludes with a request to the local British authorities to control the correct attitude of Britons, which, it declares, would check the occurrence of undesirable trouble. It lays the responsibility for any further untoward events on the British authorities.

Questioned at the press conference regarding the incident involving Mrs. Finlay (who was forced to strip before a Japanese sentry) a Japanese military spokesman emphatically denied the possibility of such an incident having taken place. This, he declared, would have been contrary to instructions, and therefore "could not have happened."

Questioned further whether the Japanese military authorities would investigate any incidents, should such be reported to them, the spokesman reiterated that such incidents were "unthinkable," and would not be investigated.—Reuter.

Japanese Official in Hongkong Detained

Hongkong, June 26.

Mr. Matsumoto, Secretary of the Japanese Consulate-General in Hongkong, and his sister were temporarily detained by the police yesterday after being caught taking pictures adjacent to the fortified zone. Their action, however, was believed to have been unintentional and they were subsequently released.—Reuter.

Big Commerce Meeting At Copenhagen

Danish Capital Filled With Foreign Delegations

Copenhagen, June 26.

The congress of the International Chamber of Commerce will begin here today. All accommodation in hotels has been booked for days and in addition 2,000 beds have been reserved for the delegates in private houses. Altogether between 12,000 and 15,000 guests are expected to arrive in the Danish capital.

The British delegation, which is the most numerous, will be headed by Sir Charles Granville Gibson, president of the United British Chambers of Commerce. The German delegation which comes next in size, will be led by Dr. Haerecke.

The congress will be presided over for this session by the American millionaire Mr. Thomas J. Watson, the post of Secretary being filled by the Frenchman M. Pierre Vaisseur. Both president and secretary were received by the King of Denmark and were decorated with Danish orders.—Trans-Ocean.

French Credits Granted To China

Medical Supplies to Be Facilitated

Chungking, June 26.

The China branch of the International Peace Campaign announced last night that M. Edouard Daladier, Premier of France, had promised the grant of early French credits to China, including a 4,000,000 franc loan for medical supplies.

The French Premier also was said to have assured leaders of the I.P.C. that the transport of supplies to China through French Indo-China would be facilitated immediately, possibly including the free transport of arms over the French railway to China.

The French Premier was said to have promised Senate support to the bill which would grant 4,000,000 francs for medical aid to China. The bill has already been approved by the French Chamber of Deputies.—United Press.

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Rumania's King Carol May Go to Egypt

Bucharest, June 25.

King Carol of Rumania would be invited to visit Egypt, it was reported today after Abdel Fettah Yehia Pasha, visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister, dined with Foreign Minister Gregor Gafencu and held a separate meeting with Premier Armand Calinescu. M. Gafencu, who lately visited both Western and Eastern European capitals, would accompany the King if a visit were to be made to Egypt, it was understood.—Havas.

French Ambassador In Kunming

Chungking, June 25.

M. Henri Cosme, French Ambassador to China, arrived in Kunming, Yunnan, yesterday afternoon by plane from here, it was announced today. He was expected to proceed to Shanghai via Hanoi and Hongkong.—United Press.

American Ambassador to Be Honoured

Chungking, June 26.

The Chinese Peoples' Foreign Relations Association will hold a reception in honour of Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the United States Ambassador, on Friday, it was announced here today.—United Press.

Jews Subjected to More Restrictions

Limited Number Allowed In Hungarian Schools

Budapest, June 26.

The Hungarian Government intends to limit the number of Jewish pupils admitted to secondary schools, according to the paper "Hetfoe Reggel," which claims to have received information to this effect from a reliable source. Numerous clauses have been introduced already for universities where the number of Jewish students may not exceed six per cent.—Trans-Ocean.

Kulangsu Supplies Not Stopped

Tokyo, June 26.

Restrictions on traffic between Kulangsu and the mainland were enforced by the Japanese naval authorities to prevent anti-Japanese agitators from gaining entry into Kulangsu, and were not intended to stop the movement of daily necessaries to the International Settlement, a Foreign Office spokesman stated today. The Japanese authorities were not interfering with the transportation of supplies to Kulangsu, he said.—Domei.

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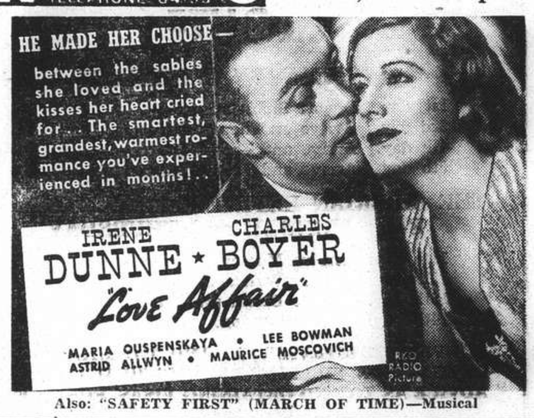
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BIRTHS

DIESPECKER.—On June 24, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Tsefong, wife of Louis Cyril Diespecker a son, RICHARD LOUIS. -9220

GLAGOWSKI.—On June 26, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Glagowski, a daughter, MARION RENATE. -9186

DEATHS

FREEMAN.—On June 24, 1939, suddenly at her residence, 211 Avenue Haig, Shanghai, LAURA ELIZABETH BURRIS FREEMAN, aged 63 years, widow of T. O. C. Freeman. The funeral (cremation) service will be held in the Bubbling Well Cemetery Chapel tomorrow, Tuesday, June 28, at 3.45 p.m. All friends are invited to attend. 13703

PARKER.—On June 25, 1939, at Manila, after an operation, MARJORIE PARKER, wife of Verne Parker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Kelly. (By cable.) 13700

CARD

Mrs. S. KARAGRIGORIS wishes to thank her friends for many kind expressions of sympathy and for the beautiful floral tributes sent during her recent sad bereavement. -9181

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

TWO VERSIONS

Now that Soviet Russia has broken silence on the subject of the fighting, which has been going on along the Outer-Mongolian-Manchoukuo Border in that stretch of territory lying between the Hingan Mountains and Lake Buir, it is possible to obtain a clearer idea of what has been going on during the past month, not by accepting in its entirety the Russian version as against the Japanese, but by seeking to discover how much common ground there is between the two accounts. It has to be confessed that there is not much, but it is important to note that whereas the Japanese claim a number of astounding successes and no reverses, the Russians while no more backward in claiming victories do, nevertheless, admit setbacks. The Russian military communiqué, which has been issued through the Tass agency, deals with two aspects of the fighting, —encounters on land and in the air. From May 11 onwards, according to this account, there have been engagements between Mongolian frontier guards, and Japanese and Manchoukuo troops. The accounts from the opposing sides differ as to who was the aggressor. Japan claiming that the Mongol troops penetrated Manchoukuo territory and the Russians alleging that the Japanese-Manchoukuo troops were guilty of invading Mongolia. With the large number of border incidents which have marked the history of this part of the world for many years back, it really does not matter who attacked the other; it is sufficient to realize that the two forces came into conflict almost daily after May 11, the Russians claiming that on land they were invariably successful, repelling what they claimed to be the invaders and inflicting substantial casualties upon them. Not one reverse on land is admitted, and while the tale of casualties is consistently in favour of the Russians, on their own showing, they do not make fantastic assertions as to the amount of damage they inflicted upon the enemy, but rather show a degree of restraint which appears to add some degree of verisimilitude to the story.

When the fighting around Changkaofeng last year is recalled, it will be remembered that the Russians there gave no poor account of themselves, and there is reason to believe that their performance on the Outer Mongolian frontier has been no whit inferior. Commissar Voroshilov, quoting from notebooks found on Japanese dead after the fighting at Changkaofeng, at the Communist Party Conference, in March of this year, gave the following passage from the notebook of Major Hirabari, of the 75th Infantry Regiment:—

> The Soviet tanks have given us no little trouble. They utilized the terrain, approaching within close range, and firing away. Their fire was terrible and well aimed. Taking advantage of the terrain the Soviet tanks would frequently only expose their gun turrets when firing. Our fire was not effective enough.

Major Nakana, commanding the first battalion of the same regiment wrote:—

> We had been told that this was not a strong army, but now that we have come to grips with it at the front, I see that is a delusion. The Soviet troops have frequently repeated furious attacks.

Russians ultimately remained in possession of the disputed hill, and in view of this evidence, a year old it is true, it may be assumed that the troops on the Outer-Mongolian border gave quite as good an account of themselves, which permits of the Russian version of the land fighting, upon which the Japanese have been strangely silent, being accepted with perhaps only a slight discount. With regard to the fighting in the air comment has already been made upon the extraordinary Japanese claims. Those of the Russians are more moderate. Thus they state that on May 28, a squadron of Japanese pursuit and bombing planes suddenly attacked two Mongolian aerodromes. Mongolian and Soviet machines were taken by surprise which led to some delay, and advantage to the invaders. In the subsequent engagement the Russians admit to having lost nine aeroplanes against the Japanese two, though they claim to have beaten off the attackers.

On June 22 a new Japanese-Manchoukuo air attack is alleged to have taken place. One hundred and twenty Japanese-Manchoukuo machines are alleged to have been engaged by 95 Soviet-Mongolian aeroplanes, in the ensuing fight 31 of the invaders being destroyed against a dozen of their opponents. In an encounter two days later the Japanese-Manchoukuo forces lost 25 out of sixty machines as against their enemy's two. As compared with the Japanese claims which have already appeared in these columns those of the Russians appear to be extremely moderate and for that reason carry greater conviction. It would, however, be unwise to accept even their version without very considerable reservation, for the technique of war communiqués is not to reveal the whole truth and nothing but the truth, but rather to conceal as much as possible from the enemy. Yet it must be remembered that in this particular propaganda war the Japanese got their blow in first with allegations which on the face of them were manifest exaggerations, and the moderation with which the Soviet has belatedly replied serves to carry a fair degree of conviction that their accounts are a closer approximation to the truth. In the three air engagement which the Soviet communiqué admits, the Mongols lost 23 aeroplanes against an alleged 58 of their opponents. The Japanese version gives 49 Soviet machines destroyed at a cost of only five of their own. The ratio of opposing casualties is more reasonable in the Russian version than in the Japanese, and the probability appears to be that the former is much closer to the truth than the latter. Thus a comparison of the two stories does not permit of the conclusion that the Soviet-Mongol forces put up such a hopelessly inefficient struggle as the Japanese story would have the world believe. The greater modesty of the Soviet claims justify the assumption that if a dividing line between the two accounts has to be drawn it will be closer to the Russian than to the Japanese, and the observer who assumes that the outcome of these incidents leaves the position very much similar to that which existed after the fighting at Changkaofeng last year will probably be nearer a correct estimate of the position than he who accepts the Japanese version *in toto*.

Ataman Semenoff

The appearance of Ataman Semenoff, White Russian leader, at Tientsin at this critical period in the affairs of the British Concession, provides many causes for speculation. Since the failure of the international intervention army in Siberia after the Great War, Semenoff has moved from city to city in the Far East an enigmatical figure, not because of any tremendous untapped influence he may possess but as a political figure doing nothing, attracting a fair amount of attention in White Russian circles, and playing a strange role in most things. White Russian "Anti-Communist" volunteers, assisted by the Japanese-sponsored "anti-Communist committee" paraded at Tientsin and did themselves well, according to reports, after the Ataman and a Japanese officer had addressed them, but whether this new recruitment of forces spells further trouble for the British Concession is not known. What is known is that Semenoff, who has been existing on mysterious means believed to be connected with a large sum of Russian imperial gold deposited in Japanese banks and not recoverable by the present Soviet regime, has arrived on the scene obviously to play some devious role created for him by the Japanese and his wavering and thinly-disguised political allegiance may shortly manifest itself in some form. The lot of the White Russian, enjoying residence in China through the hospitality of the Chinese Government, and in many cases benefitting by the employment and protection of foreign firms for whom he works hard and loyally, is not easy at present. Theoretically, possessing a political status in opposition to the present administration in Russia, he should be anti-Communist on the principle that a man must either be with or against the Government. But the majority share no such view, preferring to subordinate their political opinions to a general scheme of a peaceful and undisturbed existence while manifesting their loyalties in personal terms to their immediate environment rather than indulging in active political demonstrations which can only end in distress according to the turn of events. Being men without a country except that afforded them by other nations willing to give them shelter, it cannot be said that they are without a nationality for a Russian is a Russian wherever he goes and in spite of his affiliations chiefly dependent on his employment. Therefore, whatever the Semenoff clique might be planning in Tientsin should not be held detrimental to the other White Russians whose opinions may be deeply-laid but whose loyalty is not challenged.

The Test Match

The remarkable collapse of the West Indian eleven in the first Test match against England has not been accounted for in the telegraphic reports of the game, but it may have some connection with the weather. Undoubtedly pitches in other parts of the country were very difficult, as witness the extraordinary scores at Sheffield, where Yorkshire made only 83 and skittled out Derbyshire for 20 runs. From the fragmentary broadcast reports of the Test match received in Shanghai on Saturday night, the pitch at Lords was, up to the tea interval, in favour of the batsmen, the ball seldom rising as much as stump high. This gave England's fast attack no assistance, and it is therefore not surprising that the West Indies were able to go to tea in the strong position of 226 runs for four wickets. By the time this appears in print it will be known what Gimblett has done with the bat in his first Test, but from the broadcast accounts he has already covered himself with glory in the field. Some of his work was brilliant, while the catch with which he dismissed Weeks when that batsman seemed to be set, was quite out of the ordinary—a hard hit, rising ball, taken close in. The performance of Headley, the "black Bradman," was extremely fine, though he seems to have been fortunate on two occasions, once cocking up a ball to leg just out of reach of the fielders, and a second time behind the wicket. Neither of the two occasions could be termed a "chance," and thus there is no blemish on his century.

A Country Diary

June 18.—I recall an old song of which the burden was, "If there's one man that I won't know, it's the man who says *I told you so.*" Hence this mild entry in my diary. Early in April last I wrote an entry to the effect that the Daphne shrubs in Jessfield Park had the peculiar habit of tying their twigs in knots, and I spoke about this to my friend Mr. Kerr afterwards. He said, kindly but firmly, "I think you are mistaken: the twigs of the Daphne are soft and pliant, and it is quite easy for idle passers-by to twist them into knots." Somewhat cast down by this ultimatum I decided to watch a number of bushes daily, and having done so for over two months I am convinced that my original statement was correct: note that I exclude many cases where passers-by or observers have tried to improve upon Nature....such cases are easily distinguished by their clumsy performance. In the genuine examples the process seems to be as follows: two twigs, with small leaves just out of the bud, grow out from the head of a branch; after a week or so one twig is drawn outwards towards the light (phototropism) and comes into contract with its neighbour which it crosses; the twig then struggling for the light is immediately affected by the action known in twining plants as "circumnutation" or "Haptotropism" and gradually bends down to grip the other twig; by this time the leaves have trebled in size and the other twig curves up again in search of light; it could not repeat the original process if it tried because the leaves are too big to go through the loop.... so it leaves behind it a perfect knot which is a feature of the shrub for the rest of its life. I have timed this process over about eight weeks, and if I had not been taught that song I should certainly be saying, "I told....." But no, I will refrain.

IN PARENTHESIS

On Cruise

SHE: "Don't bother about that one hole. It won't show under the water."—

* * *

Disappointing

"WHAT was the dinner party like?"

"I went with an appetite for three men and only one was satisfied."

* * *

Time

"WHAT is the time?"

"In five minutes it will be nine o'clock, professor."

"Yes, yes, but what is the time now?"

* * *

Competent

THE absent-minded professor wanted a housekeeper. A woman applied.

Professor: "Do you really think you can fill the post satisfactorily?"

Applicant: "Yes, for years I worked at the Lost Property Office."

* * *

Not Afraid

"Aw," said Willie, tauntingly, "you're afraid to fight—that's what it is."

Naw, I'm not, protested Tommy, stoutly, "but if I fight my ma will find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out, eh?"

"She'll see the doctor going to your hoose."

* * *

Disgruntled

"WHY are you in such a bad humour?"

"I was in the tram and found half a crown on the floor. Nobody claimed it, so my neighbour and I shared it between us."

"But that is no reason for being annoyed."

"Wasn't it? Later, I discovered that it was my own half-crown."

* * *

Command

"WHO is that determined-looking woman over there?"

"The wife of my friend, Henpeck. She commands a good salary."

"Um, one of those wives who earn their own living?"

"Oh, no. Henpeck earns it and she commands it."

* * *

Vengeance

"I HEAR you were recently run over by a car. Quite recovered now?"

"Yes, thank heavens. But, I tell you, the next motorist who runs me over will rue the day."

"How is that?"

"I always carry a few charges of dynamite in my pockets now."

* * *

Coup de Grace

THE meal came to an end and the well-fed diners settled down to the speech of the guest of honour.

The latter rose, and for fifteen minutes his voice filled the room.

"After partaking of such an excellent meal," he went on, "I feel that if I had eaten any more I would have been unable to speak."

"Bring him another sandwich," came a drowsy voice from the rear of the hall.

* * *

Extraordinary Man

A VISITOR from overseas was being shown round a little English, village. He saw the church and the village shop and the school and all the rest of it, and to finish, he was taken to the local carpenter shop, where he watched the carpenter at work.

"A most extraordinary man, that," said the host. "He is deaf and dumb, yet he turns out the best work of any carpenter I know."

A moment later the carpenter was seen running all over his shop looking for something which he appeared to have lost.

"What's the matter with him?" asked the visitor.

"Oh," explained his host, "he's hit his thumb with the hammer and can't find his pencil and pad."

* * *

Letters From An Aunt

My dear Boy (Nat Gubbins of the "Sunday Express").—

YOUR Uncle Fred is furious about the Russians not signing a pact with us at once—he says that's what comes of not dealing with gentlemen—after all most of the people in the British Government have been to a decent school, so what right have the Russians to doubt their good intention?—Your Uncle Fred says he wouldn't like to think what sort of school Stalin was brought up at.

Of course Emily has been complaining about the heat, lying about panting and asking us if we think she's got heat stroke—I told her if she stopped eating heavy puddings and drinking gallons of tea she would be better than any of us—you can never please Emily about the weather—in the winter she's shivering and snivelling with the cold, and in the summer she's sighing and puffing and scratching her midge bites—of course the hot weather always affects poor darling Porgy very badly—the vet has put him on a special diet, cool but nourishing, which includes calves foot jelly.

Florrie came round while we were having tea in the garden and told us that if anything happens they're going to use up all the old people, including women, as cannon fodder—she said the War Office has decided to do this to save casualties among the real soldiers who will be kept in reserve till the enemy has exhausted his ammunition on us—she also said that the Air Ministry is thinking of sending old people up in Hawker Hurricanes and Spitfires as decoys—of course, Emily put down her cucumber sandwich at once and went straight up to bed, though we told her she wouldn't be any use as a war pilot even if she hadn't got Bright's disease.

Your Uncle Fred is very puzzled by his paper—during the crisis it told him to stop worrying because there wasn't going to be a war, and now things are quieter it's saying he ought to worry, as you never know what's going to happen—your Uncle Fred's paper is always bullying him about something.

With love from

AUNT MAUD.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min.	71.5	Max.	79.5
Same date, 1938	Min.	67.5	Max.	81.5

Rainfall 2.56

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min.	73.6	Max.	79.9
Same date, 1938	Min.	66.0	Max.	82.6

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 25th:—Normal and steady pressure over Japan: low and unsteady over China. Variable winds over Shantung and our regions. Thundery weather with fog at sea.

State on the morning of the 26th:—Overcast and rainy weather. Calm of wind. Low and unsteady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and hot weather with north-westerly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Overcast with rain to cloudy with south-westerly to southerly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To THE E. R. F. A. C. FUND

Carl G. J. Schwender	$50.00

To THE HELLENIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

In memory of Mr. Nathanial Karagrigoris:—

N. Podarikis	$5.00
N. Poppides	5.00
Mrs. Olga Remedios	5.00

To THE I. C. MILK FUND

N. N.	$100.00
Mrs. J. J. Heeren of Tsinan	100.00

Mrs. F. M. Roberts gift of jewellery to be sold and proceeds to go to the Emigrants's Hospital Fund.

Tientsin Reviewed in House of Commons

Premier Insists That Britons' Ill-Treatment Must Cease; Mr. Chamberlain Hopes Japan Subordinates May Be Restrained Soon

London, June 26.

PRIOR to replying to a series of questions on the Tientsin situation in the House of Commons today, Mr. Neville Chamberlian, the Prime Minister, declared that, "while insisting that this treatment of British nationals must cease, I do not want to say anything which would prejudice the prospect of a satisfactory issue with the Japanese Government."

Lord Halifax (the Foreign Secretary) had spoken "in the strongest terms" on the subject to Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador in London.

Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, had made similar representations to Mr. Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, with whom he was discussing the present situation in all its aspects.

"I have some reason to hope," the Prime Minister declared, "that this discussion may lead to a settlement of the Tientsin affair."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour leader, asked whether the Premier's hopes that the incident might be settled also covered the wider demands by Japanese spokesmen; and whether the Japanese Government had formulated these wider demands.

Mr. Chamberlain:—No, the Japanese Government has not.

Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, asked whether the better hopes of which Mr. Chamberlain spoke arose solely from contacts with Tokyo; and whether there was any sort of improvement in the local situation.

Promises not Always Kept

Would the Prime Minister bear in mind are not always fulfilled as Tokyo are not always fulfilled as might be hoped?"

Mr. Chamberlain: I am quite aware of that, and the hopes I have expressed refer to conversations with the Tokyo Government. I hope they may be able to restrain their subordinates in Tientsin.

Sir John Wardlaw Milne, Conservative member for the Kidderminster division of Worcestershire, asked whether there was not the "gravest danger" that the Prime Minister's patient and conciliatory policy might be just as much misunderstood in the Far East as it was in Germany.

Sir John also asked whether, in an effort to avoid a conflict which might lead to war in the Far East, it would not be worth while to threaten definite economic reprisals.

The Prime Minister, in reply, said he had all these considerations in mind, and hoped Sir John would exercise what patience he could "in the circumstances to which we are being subjected."

In the earlier part of his statement on Tientsin, the Prime Minister declared that the food situation was unchanged.

The arrival of perishable foodstuffs continued to be spasmodic, and amounted only to between 10 and 20 per cent. of the normal figure.

Tugs and lighters were being searched and delayed. The local municipal and military authorities were constantly reviewing the question of food supplies, and were authorized to take appropriate measures. Very few Britons were using the barriers, but he regretted to say that further indignities had been inflicted upon them.—Reuter.

Food Situation Remains Critical

Tientsin, June 26.

Great concern is being caused here by further instances of the holding up of lorries leaving the British Concession to obtain foodstuffs for the British troops in Tientsin. Three more cases of such lorries being halted by the Japanese occurred today. These are considered particularly serious owing to the fact that the British military authorities are understood to have made it clear to the Japanese at the time when the proclamation regarding the blockade of the Concessions was issued that the stoppage of the food supply for the British forces would be considered tantamount to an act of war.

Meanwhile, a crop of the most conflicting rumours regarding the probable future development of the blockade is now making the rounds among Chinese circles in Tientsin. Some state that the blockade will be more rigorously enforced after June 30, when, it is stated, only such Chinese as have special passes will be allowed through the barriers.

Others maintain that the restrictions will be considerably eased after that date, and claim that the blockade will then be placed in the hands of the Peiping Provisional Government. The Provisional Government, it is predicted, will endeavour to negotiate a settlement with the British authorities through the Mayor of Tientsin.

British Lorries Stopped

The first cases of lorries fetching foodstuffs for the British troops being stopped today occurred this morning, when two lorries left the British Concession. They were stopped at 12.50 p.m., when they were returning to the Concession through the barrier at the southernmost end of Race Course Road. One lorry belonged to the British forces, and was in charge of an officer, with a Royal Army Service Corps private at the wheel. The other lorry, loaned by the Tientsin Volunteer Corps, was also driven by a private of the Royal Army Service Corps, with an officer in charge. All four men were in uniform, but were unarmed.

Upon being informed of the difficulties experienced by the lorries in passing through the barrier, Maj. C.B.J. Delamain, Brigade Major of the British Forces in the Tientsin Area, immediately proceeded to the scene, only to discover that the Japanese officer in charge at the barrier had "just left."

After negotiations lasting for 50 minutes, the lorries were finally permitted to enter the Concession.

Foodstuffs for British Troops

Another instance of the stoppage of a lorry fetching foodstuffs for the British troops occurred at 3.15 p.m., when an Army lorry was attempting to leave the Concession at the southernmost end of Race Course Road for the purpose of bringing in cattle as a reserve food supply for the troops. When the lorry, containing eight unarmed R.A.S.C. men, under the command of Lieut. T. M. Simmons, approached the barricade, it was not permitted to pass through. The matter was immediately reported by

(Continued on page 10)

Japanese Protest On "Propaganda"

Japanese Complain of "Malicious Propaganda" In British Newspapers

Accusing British and other news agencies and newspapers of disseminating malicious propaganda about the stripping incidents in Tientsin, since the beginning of the blockade of the British Concession there, the Embassy spokesman at yesterday's press conference stated that a Japanese protest had been lodged with the British authorities in Tientsin on the matter yesterday. He added that these malicious statements were being disseminated with a view to make the issue one of general appeal invoking human principles. He also indicated that he did not believe that the reports received here on the subject were true.

Reports Not Denied

"Then why are these reports not denied?" queried a correspondent, whereupon he was told that the protest had been lodged yesterday. Asked whether it was true that when Third Power nationals accompanied Britishers, they were permitted to proceed whilst the Britishers were subjected to the search, the spokesman replied in the affirmative.

"All persons are searched alike," the spokesman added in referring to British men and women.

"Yes, but it depends on the way in which this is done"

That is just the question at issue, the spokesman said and facts concerning the searches have been distorted and twisted in accounts received from British and other foreign eye-witnesses.

As an example, the military spokesman mentioned the case of a Canadian subject who had been searched and whose nationality was subsequently given as American in news dispatches.

"I have never seen this news-dispatch and it was not released here because it wouldn't work in China anyway," the spokesman replied.

Asked why only British subjects were being searched, the spokesman said in view of the general British attitude in Tientsin it was found that they were contrary-wise to Japanese interests.

Purposes of Search

"What is the purpose of these searches?"

"To find arms and documents and such other matter which may be used to the detriment of peace and order in China.

"Has anything been found?"

"We do not receive reports on the subject here."

Asked to amplify on the matter of British subjects being searched whilst other nationals were allowed to pass the sentries unmolested the spokesman said that so long as the British were showing a definite anti-Japanese attitude and openly assisted the Chiang Kai-shek régime, this was only natural.

"A few days ago, we were told here, that all foreigners in China were being treated alike. Is the present statement from which we are led to believe that discrimination is being shown against British subjects, not directly contradictory therewith?" queried a correspondent.

"When this subject was brought up on a previous occasion, Tientsin was not being discussed."

"Are Britishers in other parts of China not just as likely to aid the Chiang Kai-shek régime, as they are in Tientsin?"

"We have not worked the percentages out yet."

Whilst the spokesman termed all dispatches concerning strippings of Britishers malicious, he did not deny that they had actually occurred.

"Ta Tao" Men Run Off Edinburgh Rd.

British Troops Stand-by In Barracks for Thirty Minutes

British troops in their Great Western Road barracks were placed on "stand-by" orders at 6.07 p.m. yesterday, when it became known that an undetermined number of armed plain clothes men, believed to have been members of the "Ta Tao" police, were reported walking up and down Edinburgh Road, and a party of plain-clothes and uniformed officers from Bubbling Well Police Station were summoned to the scene by two C.P.C.'s whose order to the armed men, to leave the Settlement road was reportedly ignored.

As soon as the steel-vested officers arrived on the scene however, the men, two of them only were armed as was ascertained later, ran into alleyway 469, Edinburgh Road, where a "Ta Tao" police station is located.

The "stand-by" order was cancelled at about 6.30 p.m. when it was found that conditions were normal.

British Naval Strength In Far East

London, June 26.

Lieut.-Col. John Llewellin, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, was questioned in the House of Commons today regarding the strength of the British naval forces in the Far East.

He declared that British naval strength throughout the world was receiving constant attention; but it would not be in the public interest to disclose future dispositions of the Fleet.—Reuter.

Retaliation Measures Kept Secret

British Cabinet Watch Tientsin Situation

London, June 26.

The British Government came to no decision over the week-end regarding reprisals against Japan for the "intolerable insults" being inflicted upon Britons in Tientsin.

Although indignation is mounting against Japan in all parts of England, the Government was not expected to act further until this afternoon when the Cabinet's foreign affairs committee will meet to study latest reports from Tientsin and give further consideration to possible means of retaliation.

The Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, remained in London over the week-end to watch developments in Tientsin and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, returned yesterday. Because of the lack of any new turn in the Tientsin crisis, the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary did not confer on Sunday, however.

Retaliation Kept Secret

The fighting speeches delivered last week by the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary were believed to have been the prelude to some retaliatory action against Japan, but the form of retaliation, if actually decided, has been a carefully guarded secret.

It is known that economic reprisals have been considered, but many ministers are not convinced that this would be the most satisfactory and effective means of retaliation.

The British experience at Swatow, where Britain feels she rejected a Japanese ultimatum demanding complete evacuation of Britons, seems to favour a British naval display, possibly with the co-operation of France.

Authoritative sources said such a plan had not yet been given serious consideration, but they admitted Britain seems obliged to "show the flag" before the China crisis is liquidated. Consequently some circles anticipate a naval show of strength, possibly involving an Anglo-French concentration at Singapore.—United Press.

Prospect of Negotiations

Tokyo, June 26.

Political quarters here yesterday confirmed generally speaking British press reports of a conversation which the Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Shigemitsu, had with the Foreign Secretary. They confirm that Lord Halifax protested against the indignities to which British nationals had been subjected at Tientsin, that the question of eventual negotiations with a view to the lifting of the blockade was likewise discussed, and that Lord Halifax hinted at the possibility of British reprisals in the event that the blockade was not lifted by Japan.

Political quarters here declare, however, that the British propaganda apparatus has circulated "obvious untruths" abroad about the indignities to which British nationals were subjected at Tientsin.

It is stressed that the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, discussed this question in detail during a conversation which he had with the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie.

Japanese circles emphasize once more that Japan is willing to enter into negotiations with Britain at any time, provided that absolute neutrality of the Concessions towards the Sino-Japanese conflict is guaranteed. It is added, however, that this also implies the recognition of the situation which has been created through the establishment of a pro-Japanese Government at Peiping. It is declared that any British reprisals against Japan would be interpreted by Japan as signifying that Britain no longer expects Japan to show any consideration for the British interests in China.—Trans-Ocean.

Anti-British Meeting Held in Japan

Tokyo, June 26.

An Anti-British mass meeting took place at Kumamoto, in Southern Kyushu, yesterday, and was attended by more than 2,000 people, according to Japanese reports.

After adopting resolutions supporting the policy of the Japanese Government in dealing with the Tientsin situation, it is stated, the meeting sent telegrams of encouragement and thanks to the Premier, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the Foreign Minister; Mr. Hachiro Arita, the War Minister; Lieut-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, the Navy Minister; Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in North China, Gen. Gen Sugiyama.

The meeting also telegraphed its resolutions to the British Ambassador in China, Sir Archibald Kerr, according to these reports, urging him to "realize the new situation in East Asia, and to urge the London Government to give up its policy of assisting the Chiang Kai-shek régime, for the sake of maintaining the peace of the world."—Reuter.

Baby "Guard of Honour" For Signor Mussolini

Il Duce seems highly pleased by this honour guard of babies and mothers which greeted him at Pinerole, where he visited the famous Italian army cavalry school during his tour of Northern Italy.

New Swatow Crisis as Japanese Demand Shipping Notice

Tsinan and Fausang Escorted by H.M.S. Scout Into Harbour; Electrified Wires Round British Wharves

Hongkong, June 26.

A NEW crisis has arisen in Swatow harbour, according to British press reports received here this morning. In violation of Japanese orders regarding a timely notification by any ship intending to enter the harbour, the British steamships Tsinan and Fausang entered port yesterday, accompanied by H.M.S. Scout.

In addition to protesting sharply against this action, the Japanese authorities have completely isolated the British wharves by barbed wire barricades and sentries are preventing anyone from entering the district.

As cargo is also being held up, some concern is felt for the provisioning of Hongkong because following the fall of Canton and Amoy, Swatow was used by practically all ships plying to and from Hongkong and Kulangsu, particularly those carrying perishable goods.

In order to keep the harbour open, British ships are maintaining the schedule even without cargo, using gravel for ballast, reports received here assert.—Trans-Ocean.

H. M. Consul Protests

Hongkong, June 26.

The British Consul at Swatow has filed a protest with the newly arrived Japanese Consul there over the Japanese Navy's latest order under which Swatow is to be placed on a "restricted basis" similar to Canton, it was learned today.

Under the "restricted basis" the Japanese announced only one British vessel would be permitted to call weekly at Swatow. H.M. Consul pointed out that the British Navy had instructed H.M.S. Thanet to convoy British merchants ships to Swatow if the Japanese Navy attempts to interfere with their movements.

British merchant ships, it was said, are permitted to enter Swatow harbour, but because of the wire's round the wharves it is impossible to obtain coolie labour to unload the British cargos.

H.M.S. Thanet and the C.S.S. Pillsbury are remaining in Swatow, H.M.S. Scout returned to Hongkong yesterday. The situation in Swatow was said to be quiet with no signs of a Chinese counter-attack being in evidence.

The British Consul also protested against the stationing of Japanese sentries on the Swatow Bund. The sentries were preventing passengers from going aboard the British steamships, the British Consul was reported to have pointed out in his protest. A few passengers, however, were allowed to land from the steamships docked at the Swatow Bund.

American Protest Also

The American Consul at Swatow, it was learned, lodged a protest on June 24 with the Japanese authorities before two Americans were permitted to go ashore.

Although the Japanese Navy officials at Swatow notified British officials that they were reserving the right to search all British vessels entering Swatow, the British naval authorities countered this warning by reiterating that orders had been issued to British warships to escort British merchantmen if necessary.

While Japanese authorities at Swatow were not placing serious obstacles against the landing or loading of legitimate British freight, they were refusing entry thus far to unspecified "war materials."

British wharves, however, were entirely isolated by barbed wire barricades strung round them. Japanese sentries were also posted round the wharves and were enforcing the strictest searches of Chinese, thus disrupting work at the wharves.—United Press.

Hongkong Affected

Hongkong, June 26.

In a leading article today, the "South China Morning Post" says that the occupation of Swatow is liable to affect Hongkong more than China.

The occupation of this port, the newspaper asserts, has—as in the case of Nanking, Canton and Hankow—been again described as a "death blow to China," but China is taking an unconscionable time in dying.

On the other hand, Hongkong is bound to feel the draught, as it is dependent on Swatow for some of its food and fruit supply and part of its import and export trade, including tourists' shopping goods.

Swatow has also always been a valuable port of call for Hongkong ships. Thus, the "South China Morning Post" declares, the Colony's invisible exports are also threatened.

These ill-effects, it adds, depend largely upon Japan's ability to bluff and bully Great Britain.—Reuter.

Japanese Mopping Up

Swatow, June 26.

Japanese naval forces tightened their cordon around Tathow Island, south-west of Swatow, last night, as Chinese troop remnants sought to escape in junks.

Japanese army forces, based upon Haushek, directly opposite Swatow, are now engaged in an intensive mopping-up campaign on the island.—Domei.

Chinese Reinforcements

Chungking, June 25.

Heavy Chinese reinforcements were pouring into the Swatow war zone to support the defenders who were still holding up the Japanese advance in the Municipal Area, Chinese reports declared here tonight.

Another Japanese landing at Hsitupu has been frustrated while Chinese troops continued to advance southward along the Swatow-Chaochow Railway following the Chinese recapture of Anpu, the Chinese reports added.

The body of Japanese troops which invaded Meichi, near Anpu, was completely annihilated while the Japanese forces in the Chaoyang-Tahao sector have been unable to make any progress, the Chinese reports further declared.

Most of the Japanese troops participating in the Swatow campaign belong to the 204th Division which was stationed in Canton, the Chinese stated.—United Press.

Likelihood of Monarchical Regime In Spain Now Seen

Don Juan Pointed Out as Most Probable Successor To Throne Vacated by King Alfonso in 1931

London, June 25.

The restoration of the monarchy in Spain, which seemed of late to be becoming impossible, was held probable by British observers just returned from the Iberian peninsula and questioned by newsmen today.

Chances for the restoration were increased since foreign troops left Spain, they declared.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco often stated that his monarchist convictions were not dead, they pointed out.

He said he was sure that the re-establishment of the monarchy was the only way to maintain unity among the various parties and integrity and independence in foreign affairs.

Spanish quarters pointed out that if their country were to conclude a military alliance with Italy and the Reich, she would find herself completely subjugated by the axis powers because of her weaker military forces.

British political quarters therefore speculate a great deal on chances that the third anniversary of the civil war, on July 18, may see important changes in Spain's form of Government.

Don Juan, youngest son of ex-King Alfonso, is held to be the most probable selection to sit on the throne vacated by his father on April 13, 1931.

But some quarters maintain that Alfonso himself may return to exercise again the Royal Power that he gave up when the Republican Spanish Government was established.

Observers stated that the situation depended a great deal on the issue of the fight for influence between the Phalangists and other parties, who might settle their differences and sweep away the necessity for a unifying monarchical regime.—Havas.

Stronger British Navy In East Urged

Battle Squadron Wanted At Singapore

London, June 26.

The position of the British Navy in the Far East is the subject of a lengthy letter today in the "Daily Telegraph" by Earl Beatty, Chairman of the Navy League and son of the famous British war-time Admiral, who urges expansion of British defence measures in the Far East.

It is perhaps not so well known in this country as in Australia, he says, that the British Government has given an assurance that a battle squadron will be sent to Singapore in the event of trouble in the Far East.

That promise, Earl Beatty asserts, will be far easier to fulfil by the beginning of 1941, when five new King George V class of battleships will be in commission. The danger period, he continues, lies between now and then.

After stating it is obvious that Japan will do all in her power to avoid the Philippines, and be careful to see that nothing she does conflicts with any United States interests, the writer adds: "Thus once again the supreme importance of sea power comes to the force. It is useless to be strong without being strong enough."—Reuter.

Japanese Claim More Planes Shot Down

A Japanese Army Air Base in Manchoukuo, June 26.

Three out of 14 Outer Mongolian aircraft were shot down by a Japanese army air patrol above Lake Buir at about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, it was revealed here today. This brought the total of Soviet-built craft downed by Japanese aeroplanes on Saturday to 15.

Lieut. Ippei Amano, who took part in the Lake Buir encounter, was today listed as missing.—Domei.

Canadians Killed In Japanese Raid

The Rev., Mrs. A.A. Caswell Lose Lives at Changteh; Deliberate Bombing

Chungking, June 26.

The Rev. A. A. Caswell and Mrs. Caswell of the Canadian Holiness Movement Mission at Changteh, in West Hunan, were killed on June 24 during a Japanese air raid on Changteh, it was learned today.

News of their death was officially confirmed by the British Diplomatic Mission here, interviewed by Reuter's correspondent, who was told that the British authorities had received a telegram yesterday from the Principal of the Canadian Mission School at Changteh, reporting their death.

The telegram to the British Diplomatic Mission stated: "Japanese aeroplanes bombed the city of Changteh for over 1½ hours on June 24. They deliberately and systematically bombed the premises of the Canadian Holiness Movement Mission. Both the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Caswell were killed."

A Chinese message, received earlier from Changteh, reported that deceased were missing following the heavy bombing of the city by Japanese planes on June 24, during which their house was hit and caught on fire.

The Rev. A. A. Caswell was the secretary of the Canadian Holiness Movement Mission, whose only mission in China is at Changteh, in West Hunan Province.

They were Canadian Protestant missionaries from Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.—Reuter.

Empire Air Defence Developing

Production Increasing Every Week

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 26.

Empire air defence was the subject of a statement today by Sir Kingsley Wood, the Secretary of State for Air, when he addressed the annual conference of the Empire Press Union in London.

He said that the development of the range and speed of modern aircraft might well end in revolutionizing the problem of Empire defence. Opinions might differ as to the possibility of devastatng cities by air attack. Sir Kingsley referred to the progress of air defence at home. Aircraft production, he emphasized, was increasing every week. Science and invention were assisting in creating formidable forms of defence.

Recruitment for the Royal Air Force and the auxiliary service had been "magnificient"—hundreds of young men had come forward from all over the Empire. Large numbers of pilots also were being trained under arrangements with the Dominions.

A very large proportion of the raw materials required for the production of aircraft were obtained from Empire sources.

Dealing with the development of the Empire air services, Sir Kingsley mentioned that air services across the Tasman Sea would be started in the autumn.

Suitable bases also had been surveyed for a service from New Zealand to Canada, which would form the last link in the chair of British air services around the world.

Plans also were being made for a South Atlantic service, and a service to the West Indies.—Reuter.

Genghis Khan's Coffin Welcomed in Sian

Chungking, June 26.

Some 30,000 inhabitants of Sian gathered in the streets to welcome the coffin of Genghis Khan, mighty Mongol conqueror and founder of the Yuan Dynasty of China, on its arrival by train from Hsienyang, it was announced here today.—United Press.

Japanese Violation of Mongol Border Repulsed

Soviet Version of Fighting Round Lake Buir; Losses in Air Battles About Equal

Moscow, June 25.

INCIDENTS along the Outer Mongolian-Manchoukuo frontier coincided with the signature of a Sino-Soviet commercial accord on June 16, Russian political quarters remarked today. Some circles even stated that, "The Japanese suspect this agreement of concealing a pact of assistance. Or, at any rate, they believe that it can considerably increase the supply of Soviet war materials to China."

They also recalled the significant declaration recently made by the Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotoff, who affirmed that the U.S.S.R. would defend Outer Mongolia as it would its own territory.

In these circumstances, much attention was attracted today by the publication of a communiqué by the official Tass news agency, which gave full details on the repeated recent border affrays, land and air, between Outer Mongolian and Japanese forces.

Tass declares itself authorized to state exactly what had happened along the Eastern frontiers during the past month.

Frontier Stations Attacked

Its communiqué read, "Military engagements have taken place along the frontier of Manchoukuo in the region of Lake Buir.

"On May 11, Mongolian frontier guard stations in the Nomon Kan Bound Obo zone, south-east of Lake Buir, and on May 18, posts 20 kilometres East of the River Khalkha, were suddenly attacked by Japanese and Manchoukuo troops.

"The attackers were compelled to retreat towards the river, however.

"After May 12, for ten days, border engagements took place almost daily in this sector, resulting in deaths and injuries on both sides.

"On May 22, reinforced Japanese and Manchoukuo troops again attacked our soldiers and attempted to penetrate Mongolian territory.

"But they were repulsed with considerable losses, being forced to retreat behind their frontier.

Another Attack

"On May 28 and 29, the Japanese and Manchoukuo troops, reinforced this time with Japanese soldiers from Hailar, came with tanks, artillery, armoured cars and many aeroplanes and again penetrated Mongolian territory.

"The brigands were dispersed by troops of the Mongolian Republic, who arrived in time, however.

"As a result of this battle, the invaders left a large number of dead and wounded and a quantity of arms in retreating to their territory.

"They lost more than 400 dead in this clash. The People's Revolutionary Army of Mongolia lost 40 dead and 70 wounded.

"Among documents seized in three Japanese headquarters which were destroyed, was an order signed by Major-General Kamatsubara, commander of the 23rd Japanese Division in Hailar, and dated May 21.

"In this order, General Kamatsubara declared, among other things, that his division should annihilate the Outer Mongolian forces in the Khalkha region.

"At the same time that fighting took place on land, aerial battles also occurred between the Mongolian and Manchoukuo forces.

Surprise Air Attack

"On May 28, a squadron of Japanese pursuit and bombing planes violated the border and suddenly attacked two Mongolian army aerodromes.

"Mongolian and Soviet pursuit planes were taken by surprise and took off after certain delay, which gave their opponents an advantage.

"In this battle, the Mongolian-Soviet forces lost nine craft, while the Japanese lost two.

"At the end, however, the Japanese planes were compelled to make hastily for their bases.

"On June 22, a new Japanese-Manchoukuo air attack was made, this time with 120 planes. Mongolian-Soviet airmen entered the fight with 95 planes.

"In the ensuing 'dogfight,' 31 of the invaders and 12 Mongolian-Soviet craft were shot down.

"Another Japanese attack was made with 60 planes on June 24. This time, the Mongolians took the air with an equal number of craft.

"They brought down 25 of the attackers and lost only two planes themselves.

"There were no incidents on June 25.

"The Mongolians now occupy all points along the Manchoukuo frontier east of the River Khalkha.

"Throughout the period of conflict, the Mongolians did not violate the established frontier except in isolated cases when Soviet and Mongolian planes pursuing Japanese craft were obliged to fly over Manchoukuo territory."—Havas.

133 Soviet Planes Downed

Tokyo, June 26.

Press reports claim that 133 Soviet planes have been brought down in fighting on the Manchoukuo-Mongolian border since June 20.

It is further stated that 14 Soviet aircraft were challenged on Saturday by Japanese scouting planes and that three were shot down.

The engagement is said to have taken place near Lake Buirnor, where the big battle of June 22 is reported to have occurred. In this combat the Japanese claim that 49 Soviet machines were shot down and that they lost five of their own planes.—Reuter.

Systematic "Irritation"

Tokyo, June 25.

Political quarters here stressed today that the various recent frontier violations on the western border of Manchoukuo are regarded in Japan not as isolated incidents but as a systematic action directed by Moscow.

The action, it is declared, must be regarded as systematic relief activity in favour of Chiang Kai-shek. It was evidently hoped that the action would result in strong Japanese and Manchoukuo forces being immobilized at the western frontier of Manchoukuo and therefore not available for operations elsewhere.

The Japanese press warns Moscow not to underestimate the strength of Japan and to refrain from rash actions since the Manchoukuo army would not stand for continuous violations of the frontier of Manchoukuo. Most papers also demand that the Japanese government address a sharp direct protest to Moscow.—Trans-Ocean.

Public Opinion in Britain Aroused

Government May Be Forced To Act; Cessation of Outrages Demanded

London, June 26.

Official quarters in London are much impressed by the growing feeling of public indignation in Great Britain aroused by reports from Tientsin of the brutal and degrading treatment of British subjects at the hands of Japanese soldiers and officials, according to Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

It is expected that this feeling will not fail to react upon the British Government if Japan refuses to give satisfaction in regard to the proposals submitted to Tokyo, which embrace a frank discussion of the points at issue and immediate cessation of incidents, which Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, referred to the other day as "intolerable."—Reuter.

Public Opinion Roused

London, June 26.

The Far East tension continues to attract the greatest attention in the British press. It is to be inferred from this morning's papers that the Government itself is still in favour of a peaceful solution of the Tientsin issue by negotiations, but that public opinion, incensed by new incidents in Tientsin, is increasingly effective in obliging the Government to adopt a firmer attitude towards Japan.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Mail" reports that the Government contemplated publishing a detailed account of "intolerable insults" which the Japanese had inflicted on British subjects in Tientsin. It was being considered, the paper says, to support this official account by affirmations of the Englishmen concerned.

The "Daily Mail" further reports that an agreement might be reached with Japan on the question of the extradition of four Chinese suspects. If, however, Japan would not moderate her attitude, the British Government would be obliged to adopt measures which would prove to the Japanese Government its determination not to tolerate any further insults.

The entire question, the paper says, would be examined by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons today.—Trans-Ocean.

U.S. Protects Rights

Washington, June 26.

Senator William King, Democrat of Utah, said last night on the eve of Congressional debate on the Administration's neutrality legislation that the United States should protect its rights in China.

He praised the attitude of the American Government in the Tientsin, Kulangsu and Swatow incidents and said there was no reason why the United States should not protect the rights of China as well as those of her own nationals.

He also praised the actions of Admiral Harry Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, particularly his rejection of the Japanese note which attempted to disown responsibility for the safety of Americans and American property in China and tell the United States Navy where it could and could not send its warships in China waters.

"We have treaty obligations in China, and elsewhere in the Far East," Senator King said. "We must defend our rights as well as fulfill our obligations. There is no reason to scuttle our trade and cultural interests in the Orient and fail to defend the obligations of the Chinese as well as those of our own nationals."—United Press.

Safest of Air-Raid Shelters Built

Rugby, Eng., June 26.

Described by the Home Office as being the best yet built, a new "deep" air raid precautions shelter has been completed at Rugby concrete works.

The shelter has telephones and electric light, and can accommodate 50 people. It has walls 15 inches thick and it has two roofs, Space between the two roofs is packed with sand-bags and Home Office experts say that the shelter is safe even from direct hits.—United Press.

France Says U.S. Holds Key to Peace

Paris, June 26.

The United States holds the key to world peace, M. Georges Bonnet, Foreign Minister, said at a Radical Socialist banquet here last night. "If the United States made it clear that they would be on our side if a conflict starts," he said, "the spectre of war definitely would be banished."—United Press.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:

Sterling 6 3/32d. U.S.$ 13 3/32c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, June 26.

Silver prices remained unchanged in London today, with quotations being fixed as follows:—

	June 24	June 26
London spot	19 5/8d.	19 5/8d.
" forward	19 7/16d.	19 7/16d.
" gold	148/6d.	148/6d.
London/New York:		
One pound U.S.	$4.6813	$4.6813
One U.S. dollar	51.267d.	51.267d.

—Reuter.

More and More Opportunities For Those Leaving School

Mr. W. J. Hawkings Presents Awards at Western District Public School; Bright Future Seen

EXPRESSING the opinion that in spite of the present difficult conditions in Shanghai there would be more and more opportunities for the boy who had been educated in the city and who had been unable to get away, Mr. W. J. Hawkings, a member of the S.M.C. Education Board, addressed parents and boys at the Western District Public School in Tifeng Road yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual prizegiving and in presenting the awards to successful scholars, Mr. Hawkings urged those boys leaving school to remember the maxim that things did not turn up unless they themselves turned them up.

Mr. Hawkings urged the boys to work after the end of their schooldays and again reiterated his belief that there were opportunities in the city for young men about to start out in life. There were two kinds of men in the world, he said, those with backbone—or guts—and those without backbone. "You have simply got to put your backs into any job today," he emphasized. Mr. Hawkings concluded by wishing those boys, about to leave for universities abroad, god speed and success and amused his audience by quoting several schoolboy howlers which he had seen during the marking of recent examination papers.

Present on the platform were Mr. and Mrs. Hawkings, Mr. P. W. Bennett B.A., headmaster; Mr. J. H. Pyle B.Sc. (Hons), Senior Assistant; Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of the S.M.C. Education Dept., and Mrs. Healey.

In his report Headmaster said: The year which is ending has brought to the school a full measure of development and progress. A full measure of difficulties, too, which are largely reflection of the abnormal conditions that, unfortunately, appear to be perennial in Shanghai. To mention staffing; you know that we have suffered a loss in the departure of Mr. Close, who has taken a post under the British Council of International relations at Athens. Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Rogerson have been on long leave, and I myself am on the point of following them for the same pleasant purpose.

Swopping Horses

It is very difficult, nowadays, to obtain substitute teachers, and I need not enlarge on the dangers of swopping horses when senior pupils are not so much in mid stream as in deep water. Moreover, our pupils, especially in the Secondary Department, have by no means fully recovered from what I may call their Babylonian exile of 1937. But they are gradually catching up. Happily, the Junior Department has been running on an even keel. The staff has been strengthened by the arrival of Mr. Spivey; and Mrs. Young and Mr. Jones, as well as Mrs. Cardwell, have been valuable temporary additions to it. I should say here that during my absence Mr. Pyle will be in charge, and I can assure you that the school will be in good hands.

Despite what I have said, our academic results, as you will see from your programmes, have been really gratifying. I would refer especially to the one hundred per cent. of Honours in Art—it looks either too good to be true or too easy to be good. Neither assumption would be correct; indeed, the examiners in London said that it was a pleasure to mark the papers of Mrs. Hepburn's pupils, and what struck them even more was the individual character of the work throughout. I think we can, without undue complacency, be proud of our awards, and when the gymnasium is completed we shall have a fine list of names for the honours boards.

May I mention, en passant, that to illustrate last week's talks on safety first, the boys have made a number of drawings. I invite you to go and see them, along with other works, in the Art Room upstairs, after you have had a cup of tea. As usual with boys' drawings, they are very much to the point—and if you don't watch your step after inspecting them, well, you have been warned.

Physical Education

So much for continuity. Among new developments, physical education has been very prominent this year. Since October, we have had the advantage of Mr. Tingle's tuition both in the gymnasium and outside. The boys have thoroughly enjoyed their gymnastics, and they have benefitted greatly from them. Then weather permitting, they have made constant use of the playing field in Tifeng Road for football, tennis, cricket and running. There has been a considerable amount of boxing as well.

You will remember that our swimmers markedly improved their record at the Inter-School sports last autumn. This month, the Y.M.C.A. kindly arranged for swimming lessons for beginners. No fewer than twenty-two youngsters took advantage of that, our aim being that every boy over nine years of age shall be able to swim. I must not forget to thank Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Chrysanthopoulos for their work with the Scouts, and Mr. Kliene for his devotion of the Wolf Cubs, who very nearly captured the Fraser Shield for the fifth time.

Still Going Strong

A very interesting event took place at Easter, namely, the inauguration of the Old Boys' Association. This was all the more welcome for being spontaneous, unprompted by me. I hope that the Association will be not only a bond of union among the old boys, but also of benefit to the school in various ways.

Perhaps, if I am not wearying you, I may almost conclude my report by reminding you that it is five years since I first had the honour of addressing you in the new building. In 1934 we launched our little boat bravely and confidently in strange waters. It is a craft that is still going strong and sailing proudly. I am quite sure that the school has found a place of its own in the life of the community, and that it fulfils a need.

That it may long continue to do so is my hope and my ambition as I leave these your sons for a little while. You parents as a body have always, I must acknowledge, shown every trust and confidence in my colleagues and me; for that I am grateful, and I shall count on that in the future. To the members of the Staff, new and old, may I also proffer—and in no conventional sense—my thanks for all that they have done since the inauguration of the Western District School.

The Awards

The honours and prize list was as follows:

Henry Lester Scholarships; 1st place scholarship, A. Samson; 3rd place, honourable mention, I. Karmiloff, I. Tuttelman; Cambridge University School Certificates, Grade I, R. D. Memelsdorff (m), H. H. Goldschmidt (m), McEuen; Grade II, A. Siman (m), J. T. B. Quayle (m), N. J. Filman (m), N. Soskin (m), Grade III, E. Young, R. Wyatt, G. C. Thompson, P. Ragi, E. C. Cunio, A. F. Bailey, F. W. Warrington. (M—Exemption from London University Matriculation).

St. George's Scholarships; 1st place, boys' scholarship, J. T. B. Quayle; 2nd place, R. Wyatt, 4th place, Lancastrian Scholarship, F. R. Gates. Royal Drawing Society's Examinations, candidates entered 83, awarded honours, 83, full certificates, R. J. Hekking, M. McEuen, A. Siman, and L. K. G. Wahamaki.

Prize List:—Form D, Britt, Dearn, Greenberg, Jacob, Simmons. Form C, Barr, Clark, Edwards, Goloibkoff, Larikov. Form B, Hunter, Madar, Semichoff, Sweeney. Form A, Chang, Dodd, Harrap, Young, G. Form I, Fonseca, Guileff, Koreisha, Speroni. Form II E, Kliene, R. Vickers, Waller. Form II, Chang, Glass, Levy, Uyehara. Form III, Chang, Lim, Read, Sopher. Form IV, Elias, Heller, Levy, Tuttelman. Form V, Hekking, Hoffmann, Nissim, McEuen, Wahamaki.

Prize for excellence in French, (given by the Alliance Française), Jacob, J. S. School Vice Captain's Prize, Auayle. School Captain's Prize, Wyatt. Healey Cup for Studies, won by Hardy House in Dec. and June (Captain: Wyatt). Ollerdessen Cup for Athletics, won by Edison House (Captain: Nissim).

Japanese Soldiers As War Prisoners

Housed in "Peace Villages," Not Prisons; Correspondent Describes Conditions

Japanese war prisoners in China are housed in "peace villages" and known as "villagers" and not "prisoners." They enjoy freedom and all facilities. They play games but they are required to attend the weekly memorial services in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to read his political principles. They edit their own magazine which they send home telling of mistakes made by their military and clearing away misunderstandings between the two peoples. They broadcast speeches to their nation in favour of China.

These are the features of a story written by a Chinese correspondent after visiting one of the "peace villages" in an undisclosed place where 152 Japanese war prisoners are kept. It is interesting to note that in this particular "village" there are five women prisoners. They are said to be Japanese prostitutes accompanying the army while three other women captives are wives of Japanese merchants of whom 31 are in custody. These merchants formerly did business in Shantung but they were conscripted by the army. They have now "repented" and voluntarily surrendered their cash in exchange for the "Liberty Bonds" issued by the Chinese Government. There are six Japanese college graduates and 115 officers and men of the Japanese army representing 20 divisions.

Self-Governing Committee

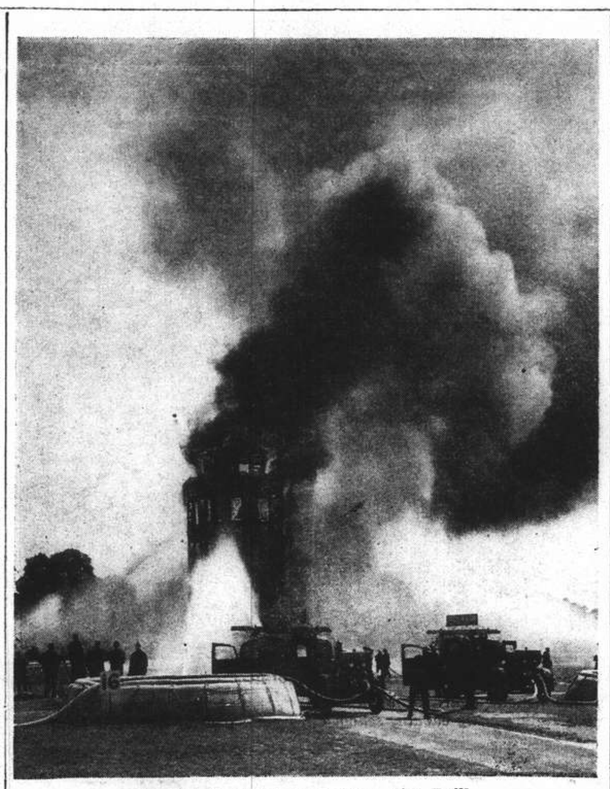
It is revealed that each "peace village" is a unit by itself. There are many such villages but the one which has received the correspondent's attention is a 10-roomed foreign style building administered by a "self-governing" committee. It needs expansion and probably by the time the story is translated it has expanded because it is hinted that the building is not enough for use and that another "peace village" is planned so that 800 prisoners might be taken care of. The establishment of a small factory and the marking out of arable land for the villagers to cultivate are said to have also been planned.

The "villagers" are so-called because Chinese authorities wish to eliminate the idea of racial differences and the "peace villages" were formerly known as the "No x War Prisoners Administrative Bureau." Most of the "villagers" are convinced that they have been made use of by the Japanese military and in their correspondence to Japan they spoke highly of the political principles adopted by China. Their opinion, the correspondent states, is that the Japanese and Chinese people should be united against the common foe, the Japanese military. A few prisoners most loyal to their country have been won over by the Chinese and they have repented. They are all willing to stay and to making a living in China.

The "villagers" do their own cooking, washing and everything else. Their self-governing committee is divided into eight sub-committees namely, political, current events, editing, health, athletics, industrial, inspection and amusement sub-committees. The committee meets twice weekly. They do manual work in the afternoon and take a rest alternatively. They attend the weekly memorial services on Mondays and listen to three "spiritual talks." They are taught Chinese characters and singing. Lectures on the "San Min Chu Yi" and the "Leader Song" and "Resistance Song" are among their other lessons.

Freedom of Movement

Chinese authorities spend $6 monthly for every prisoner for food alone but in this respect officers and soldiers are treated somewhat differently. They are allowed to smoke only the native "tobacco silk." Within the area of the "village" the "villagers" have freedom of movement. They play various games and hold an amusement meeting monthly. They strictly carry out all regulations enforeced by the committee.



Realism Provided in London Fire Drill

Spectacular scene in Hyde Park, London, as members of the London Fire Brigade and Auxiliary Fire Service fought a fire which was started in a large tower specially erected for the purpose during a review of 20,000 firemen and women by the Duke of Kent.

New Gunboats for Yangtze Flotilla

Dragonfly, Grasshopper Arrive; Proud Record Of British Ships

After a lengthy voyage from England, where recently they were constructed, H.M.S. Dragonfly and H.M.S. Grasshopper, latest additions to the British Yangtze River flotilla, have arrived in Shanghai. Under the command of Commdr. H. T. Armstrong, R.N., the Dragonfly moored at the British naval buoys on Saturday and was followed by the Grasshopper, under the command of Lieut. Commdr. E. Neville, yesterday afternoon. Both vessels have been undergoing extensive trials in Hongkong where they were formally handed over to the Royal Navy by Messrs. John I. Thorneycroft and Co., Ltd., of Woolston, Southampton, the builders.

Constructed to Admiralty design and specification, the two new gunbots arrived in Hongkong from Southampton manned by a mercantile crew. Following their lengthy voyage necessary work was carried out in the Colony by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., and the Dragonfly was handed over on June 5 and the Grasshopper on June 13.

It is interesting to recall that the first naval vessels to navigate the Upper Yangtze were the British gunboats, H.M.S. Woodcock and H.M.S. Woodlark, which were built by Messrs. John I. Thorneycroft & Co. in 1898—forerunners of the type of which the Grasshopper is the latest example.

British Vessels First

In May 1900 both vessels arrived at Chungking after a successful ascent of the rapids, the most noteworthy part of this feat being that the Woodlark had used only her own motive power and had not been "tracked" through the rapids. This was the first occasion that any vessel had reached Chungking without any assistance from trackers on shore.

Such was the success of these boats that orders were at once placed with Messrs. John I. Thorneycroft & Co., by the French and Japanese navies for similar craft—the Argus, Vigilante and Sumida.

A special feature of these boats was their tunnel form of stern, which permitted the employment of propellers of considerably greater diameter than the draft of the vessels. This form was patented by the late Sir John I. Thorneycroft F.R.S., the founder of the company, and was first used on vessels built for the Nile as long ago as the Gordon Relief Expedition.

Soudan Campaign

For Kitchener's Soudan campaign the company built the Melik, which was very similar to the Woodcock and Woodlark, and the gunboat fleet contributed largely to the success of this expedition.

Although hit by shells on several occasions, neither vessel sustained any vital injury to either engines or boilers, which was a little surprising for, as an incentive to good marksmanship, the reward of a wife was promised to any gunner getting a shell into either of the boats.

These early Nile gunboats were all sent out in sections and re-erected on the river as, until recently, was the practice for the Yangtze Thus, H.M.S. Sandpiper, a special shallow draft vessel also constructed by Messrs. John I. Thorneycroft & Co., was despatched from Southampton in plates and angles and re-erected at the Kiangnan Dockyard in Shanghai.

Panay Incident

Incidentally this yard obtains most of its boilers from the company and quite recently built six river gunboats for the American Navy, in which these boilers were installed. One of these was the ill-fated Panay, which was recently sunk by the Japanese.

Subsequently H.M.S. Sandpiper also figured in similar attacks, fortunately without such serious consequences. No lives were lost and the damage was confined to the bridge and superstructure decks.

The Dragonfly and her sister vessel were completed at Thorneycroft's yard and sailed from there to their destination. This was possible because of their increased size and draft over the original Woodcock type and because, though built of very light scantlings, they are really very strong.

With the arrival of the two vessels the British Yangtze flotilla now possesses three of the most modern gunboats in China, H.M.S. Scorpion, present flagship of Rear-Admiral R. V. Holt, having arrived some months ago from England, where she was constructed.

The Dragonfly and the Grasshopper have a displacement of 585 tons and embody considerable improvements in armament, which consists of four inch guns, protection and living accommodation for the crew of 74 when compared with earlier types.

It's Here at Last

Cleveland, O., June 26.

An electric toothbrush was announced here by the sixth annual Alleghenies Conference of the Junior Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The new gadget was described by its designer, Mr. D. B. Schindler, University of Pittsburgh senior, who said it was "the ultimate refinement of civilization."

Its features, Schindler said, include a scientific brushing motion away from the gums at 400 revolutions a minute; a sealed-in, waterproof motor in the handle; detachable brushes so the whole family can use the machine, and an estimated cost of $8 to $10.—United Press.

Anniversary of Lord Li Ching Mai's Death

Famous Library Handed to French Municipal Council

One year ago, today, there passed away at his residence, Brookside Lodge, Avenue Haig, Lord Li Ching Mai, the youngest son of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, much to the sorrow of his large and cosmopolitan circle of friends.

As becoming his position and his varied and active life as an official of the Imperial Court, having toured Japan, the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and Russia, he made a host of friends abroad, while during his years of retirement here in Shanghai after the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty he counted a wide circle of people of many nationalities who were charmed by his cheery personality.

As long ago as 1907 Lord Li returned to China after serving a term as Chinese Minister to Vienna, coinciding with his brother's (Li Ching Fang) appointment as Chinese minister to the Court of St. James.

Friends still speak of the many happy garden parties held at Brookside Lodge to view the many floral displays, for gardening was one of Lord Li's hobbies, and for several years he was an active committee member of the Horticultural Society.

Munificent Request

It is fitting, therefore, that on this anniversary Lord Li's friends should learn of the fulfilment of his expressed wish to his only son, Kuo Chao,—known to his friends as Peter,—that his library of over 20,000 volumes, including some very rare wood block prints, should be given to a local authority for the use of the students and public of this city of Shanghai in which he had spent the last twenty years of his life. Brookside Lodge being situated in the French Concession, Mr. Peter Li has handed over his late father's library to the French Municipal Council. Until the new administration buildings are completed the volumes will be housed at Aurora University on Avenue Dubail.

As an ardent collector the late Lord Li gathered a great number of valuable books, and one can find no more suitable monument to his memory than this collection of tomes, a gift to the rising generation of Young China.

In keeping with Shanghai's growth and change it is learned that Brookside Lodge and its beautiful gardens and lawns will soon be no more, for plans have been made for its subdivision into residential blocks.

Two Japanese Deported For Opium Deal

Banishment orders were served on two more Japanese by the Japanese military authorities after the two men had become involved in a deal involving opium sales rights, the local Japanese press reported yesterday. One of them, Minoru Shibata, 49, arrived in Shanghai from Tainan, Formosa, in April, the newspapers said. Had the deal been carried out, according to the newspapers, Shibata would have profited by Y.30,000.

Death of Popular Chinese Resident

Dr. Henshaw Jee, Born in America, Succumbs at Early Age; Funeral Services

Dr. Shin-Quong Henshaw Jee was born in San Francisco on June 21, 1890. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Jee Gam, for 40 years, a pioneer missionary among the Chinese on the Pacific Coast. Brought up in a Christian family of six boys and one girl, he, his brothers and sister were among the earliest American native born Chinese to seek a higher education in American universities.

After graduating from high school, he entered the College of Pharmacy of the University of California. Later he matriculated at Columbia University, New York City, from which he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy in 1915. Returning to California, he was qualified and licensed to practice by the State Board of Examiners, thus becoming one of earliest Chinese to be awarded the honour.

Soon after returning to China, he was appointed chief of the pharmaceutical department of the Medical College of Yale-in-China. During this period, he married Miss Anna Der Wing, daughter of an earnest Christian family of Macao.

Business Career

Resigning from Yale-in-China he joined the American Drug Co. at Shanghai and Hankow and eventually organized and managed the Eagle Drug Co., Shanghai.

Mr. Jee was an earnest Christian, a member of the Cantonese Christian Church.

He was an active Mason, one of two earliest initiates of Amity Lodge No. 106, in which he held various offices. He became Worshipful Master in 1938. He was a keen and thorough student of the Craft. He was the District Grand Marshal of the District Grand Lodge and a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Shanghai. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Ellison, Erwin, Gloria and one son Stephen.

Frank, thorough and dependable, honest and straight dealing are qualities which characterize his whole life. His friends could always depend upon him for whatever he could do within his capacity. He has led a useful life and will be sorely missed.

Masonic funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors for the late Mr. Shin-quong Henshaw Jee, aged 49 years. Preceding the Masonic services prayers were offered by the Rev. R. J. McMullen, followed by Masonic services conducted by the District Grand Lodge for China, Philippine Constitution, Mr. David K. Au, District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge for China, eugolized the life work of the deceased.

Among those present were Mr. N. E. Lurton, Deputy District Grand Master, Massachusetts Constitution, Mr. P. M. Streit, Grand Inspector of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and reigning Masters of many lodges represented in the Far East.

The chief mourners were the widow, Mrs. Anna Der Wing Jee, and children Ellison, Erwin, Gloria and Stephen, and Mr. Luther M. Jee, brother.

Beautiful floral tributes were received from:—

Ann and the children; Howard and Katherine; Luther, Sherling and Eileen the Officers and Brethren of the District Grand Lodge for China; the Officers and Brethren of Amity Lodge No. 106, F. and A.M.; the Officers and Brethren of Sun Lodge No. 114, F. and A.M.; the Officers and Brethren of Nanking Lodge No. 108, F. and A.M.; Amity Sun Circle; the Officers and Brethren of West Lake Lodge No. 113, F. and A.M.; the Master, Officers and Members of Sinim Lodge, Massachusette Constitution; Officers and Memders of Sinim Lodge; Officers and Members of Shanghai Lodge; Officers and Members of Ancient Landmark Lodge; Cheng Hung-dah; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Chun; Mr. Loy Chang; Mr. and Mrs. Pau Sien-chung; Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Caley; Mr. S. C. Chen; Dr. N. Y. Chin; Mr. W. Y. Chong Mr. Charles Der; the Eagle Drug Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fan; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fine; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fistere, jun; Mr. Fung Chi-you; Mr. Woo Hui; Dr. K. Huang; Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Ho; Dr. Imin Hsu Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Holt; Dr. and Mrs. Chen Ji; Lee Youn-kwa; Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Kao; Mr. and Mrs. David Kwok; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Koehler; Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Kau; Dr. and Mrs. E. Y. Kau; Mr. Li Chow-kwan; Mr. Lee Ta-ta; Mrs. John Yiubong Lee; Mr. J. D. Liang; Alice and Jordan; Mr. Alfredo de Luz; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Marx; The Class of 1939, (S.M.C. Secondary Girls School); Dr. and Mrs. A. Schoenfeld; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Tsai; Miss Wu Mau-shen; Mr. D. K. Wei; Mr. T. F. Wei; Dr. and Mrs. Sidney K. Wei; Mr. Harry S. T. Wei; the Misses Lydia and Ning Watt; Mr. S. K. Wang; the Ladies of Amity-Sun Circle; Mr. Chauncey K. Wu; Miss Amy H. Wu; Mr. and Mrs. Pond Wu; No. 860 and 780 Watchman; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Yang; Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Yung, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. F. Yapp; Mr. A. Yip; Dr. B. K. Wong; Messrs. S. N. Koo; J. W. Fung; T. W. Fung; Johnson Koo; H. S. Chen; C. F. Koo; Sze Dah-chun; Sze Dah-hwa; Chen Pao-chuan Woo Chipyen; Woo Ba-tsen; Chen Sui-chin anl Kiu King Fong; Chang Vee-chin and Zen Ma-in; Hung Zen-kwei; Woo Chi-kong; Pai Yue-in; Ling King-laou; Eur-yun Dah and Chow Yue-chun; Chang Chen-doo and Sze Chuan.

1,500 Refugees Due Before Thursday

Additional Ships Said on Way From Germany

About 860 Jewish refugees from Germany are expected to arrive here aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano which is expected to come alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at about noon today, whilst an additional 470 will reach here tomorrow on the specially-chartered liner Usuramo. These arrivals together with smaller ones on every ship from Europe—35 arrived yesterday—will bring the total number of refugees at present living here, to the vicinity of 15,000.

Accommodation for those arriving today and tomorrow has been arranged in the various refugee camps north of the Creek and construction is now going on in an endeavour to put up an additional 10,000 expected to arrive here before the end of the year.

In the will of a rich South African, Mr. Isaac Ochberg, who left £25,386 in England, was a bequest of £40,000 to his wife during widowhood, or £30 a month if she remarries. Among large sums left to charity, Mr. Ochberg left £2,500 "to be used in a large town in Palestine in a manner best calculated to be for the benefit of the young generation of the Jewish nation in Palestine from the point of view of health and physical culture."

Sikh Moneylender Awarded Judgment

Sequel to Collection of Money From Debtors

Judgment for $338.88 and costs was given in H.M. Supreme Court for China yesterday morning by Assistant Judge P. Grant Jones in favour of Bachan Singh, represented by Mr. H. A. Reeks, against Sadhu Singh, represented by Mr. Ranald McDonald. In his evidence, plaintiff stated that he was a money-lender and that, on going to India in August of 1936, he left two powers of attorney to the defendant for the collection of judgment debts which he had recovered in the First Special District Court against two Chinese detectives of the Shanghai Municipal Police. He returned to Shanghai in April 1937 and defendant allegedly came to his house and informed him that he had collected these debts. A bundle of six receipts were produced.

In his examination-in-chief, the defendant stated that he and the plaintiff had been joint money-lenders and that in May 1937 he had handed to the plaintiff the sum of $30 collected from one of the debtors but had taken no receipt for the amount because they had been friends for fourteen years. He also stated that he handed plaintiff $100 at the same time.

In giving judgment, Judge Grant Jones said that he disbelieved defendant's evidence *in toto* and that it had been established to the satisfaction of the court that plaintiff had proved the receipt of the money, less $24.50 receipt of which was admitted by plaintiffs.

The full judgment will appear in the "North-China Herald" one July 5.

Man Slashes Wife's Face

Effort to Rob Her of Her Attraction For Other Men

Ho Shih-ching, a commercial representative of a wool shop in the French Concession, who was arrested last week by the Louza police after he had stabbed his wife many times in a Hankow Road hotel, was brought before Judge Feng in the First Special District Court yesterday to face the charge of causing serious bodily harm. Confessing to the crime he explained that he knifed his wife because he thought that her loyalty to him was shaky. The police were sceptical about this and therefore petitioned the court to postpone the hearing to facilitate further investigations, which request was granted.

The police wanted to investigate the behaviour of his wife in order to know whether or not it was justifiable for Ho to take such a brutal action against the woman. It was revealed that on the pretext of seeking a cool place to live, Ho lured his wife from their home at 3 Yung Chi Alley, Rue Wantz, to a hotel at 571 Hankow Road last Friday night. Early next morning, Ho went out and bought a kitchen knife. After returning to the hotel room he stabbed the face and other parts of his wife's body. The woman struggled and screamed but Ho made no attempt to escape as he could have done. He stood in the room until the police summoned by the hotel management had come.

Ho was alleged to have told the police later that he suspected that his wife had been in love with another man as she failed to return home sometimes late in the evening. He wanted to destroy her complexion so that she might not be loved by other men.

Blind Fortune Teller Robbed

Police Hold Two Suspects And Look For Third

Wang Ching-pao, 31 year-old Taoist first, and Kiou San Yi-Tseu, 21year-old wharf coolie are at present being detained by the French Police and will face the Second Special District Court this morning on charges of theft and attempted extortion, whilst Lan Moudeu, one of their accomplices is still at large and is now being sought.

The two suspects took part in a burglary in the home of a blind fortune teller at No. 46 Rue Lemaire at about 5 a.m. on June 23, when they stole $3 in cash and several garments. The following day, the fortune teller received a letter in which he was requested to forward immediately the sum of $500. The French police was advised and the two suspects fell into a trap laid by detectives in charge of the case. They have admitted their complicity although the "brain" of the gang is thought to be the missing criminal who is well-known to the police.

Chinese Sentenced for Bank Fraud

American Currency Deal Which Failed

Found guilty of having defrauded the Pao Kong Native Bank, Szechuen Road, of U.S.$1,500, a Chinese lawyer named Yeo Shui-lien was sentenced to one year and six months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court while Chen Lin-mei, an assistant of another Chinese bank in Ningpo Road received the same punishment charged with the same crime. Charged with receiving stolen goods, Chang Chao-han and Liu Ken-sun were sentenced to serve one year and seven months in jail respectively.

Evidence produced in court indicated that having failed in a banking enterprise the lawyer connived with his chief accomplice in obtaining cash by fraudulent means. The second accused therefore asked the victimized bank to send U.S. $1,500 to his bank in Ningpo Road promising to buy the U.S. money with his Chinese bank notes. Accordingly, the Szechuen Road bank sent a representative to his bank carrying the U.S. money with him.

After receiving the U.S. money, Chen asked the representative from the victimized bank to sit down while he was away to fetch the Chinese currency. With the U.S. money in his hand he slipped away through a side door of his bank and never showed up. Although the crime was committed last winter Chen was recently arrested and through his confession the lawyer who instigated the crime and the other two accused who kept part of the U.S. money obtained by means of fraud were arrested. The victimized bank has also started a civil action against the criminals and the case will be heard soon. The purpose is to recover all the lost U.S. money.

S. M. C. Obtains Judgment

In an undefended action heard by Assistant Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court for China yesterday morning, the Shanghai Municipal Council was awarded judgment for $33.01 and costs against Mr. T. J. Ellis, for Municipal rates from April 1 to August 8, 1938.

Steals Police Car

Cleveland, O., June 26.

A 20-year-old youth has been sentenced to the Ohio reformatory for stealing a police car from a policeman. Edward Lewarski, with another youth, were stopped by Patrolman Leo Zack, Zack put them in the car and walked around to the driver's seat. As he did so, Lewarski drove away. The car was recovered.—United Press.

'Safety' First!
Keep She-Ko *Handy.*

Even the safest 'safety' plays tricks now and then, so it is wise to keep She-Ko handy, ready to apply immediately in the event of a gash.

She-Ko, the Dr. Williams Medicine Company's fragrant, antiseptic, soothing and curative ointment, quickly heals cuts, scratches, abrasions, burns, scalds and other minor injuries.

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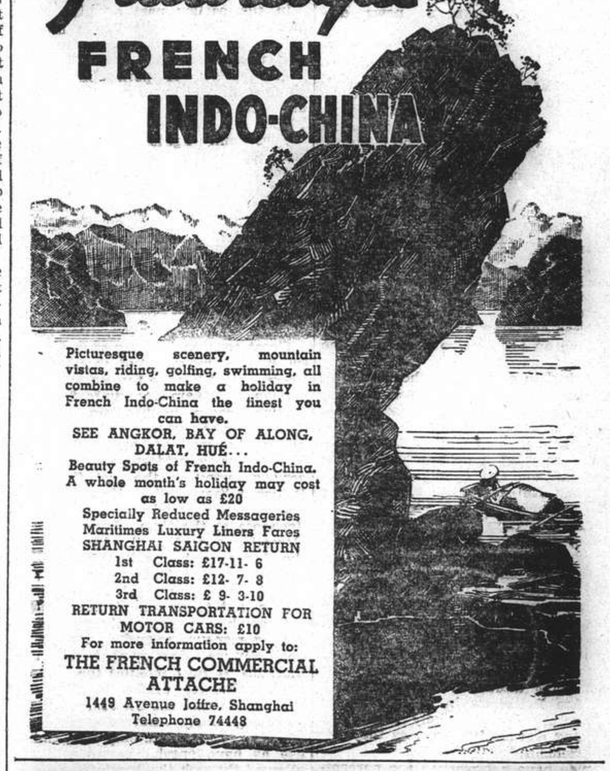

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HOW TO SHORTEN CONVALESCENCE

A long convalescence is tedious and tiring to both doctor and patient. After many operations and illnesses, digestion is affected and impaired yet it is necessary to eat well to regain your strength quickly.

The trouble is that the very thought of food is often repulsive. Doctors have found that Horlicks is generally liked by the patient and that it is very quickly digested, and absorbed. Horlicks quickly pours new strength and vigour into your exhausted body. Your convalescence is shortened. Soon you feel full of life again. Keep Horlicks always ready at home.
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KOLYNOS *for Children*

Every mother knows that ordinary harsh, gritty toothpastes are harmful to the delicate tooth enamel and tender gums of growing children. This is the reason why dentists recommend Kolynos especially for children. Dentists know that this smooth, creamy dentifrice is safe and gentle in action and that it will keep teeth clean and bright and gums healthy.

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BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS
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the antiseptic
DENTAL CREAM
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 6 1/16 ..... $ 35.89
U.S. $100 @ 13 ..... $769.23

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 6 7/8 ..... $ 34.90
U.S. $100 @ 13 7/16 ..... $744.18
London—demand 6 7/8
4 months' sight credits 6 7/8
4 months' sight docts 6 13/16
6 months' sight credits 6 25/32
6 months' sight docts 6 23/32
New York—demand ..... U.S. $13 1/16
4 months' sight credits 13 1/16
4 months' sight docts 13 1/16
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. nom.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 6 25/32 U.S. $13 9/32
Hongkong/London 1/2 1/16

Chartered Bank

Canadian $100 @ 13 ..... $769.23
Hongkong $45 ..... $100.00

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ..... Buying 243/4
Java Guilders ..... " 243/4
Netherlands Guilders ..... Selling 241/4
Java Guilders ..... " 241/4

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$747.663 £1=$34.909
Selling U.S.$100=$772.946 £1=$35.688

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.77=$1 Belgas 27.42=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 2.47=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.51 3/4=$1
Tourist Lire 2.73 ..... $1

Other Quotations

Berlin/Hamburg T.T. $100=Rm. 32.00
$100=U. Mark 66 1/2
$100=Reisemark 56.00
incl. License fee

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTERBANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest	6 1/32	Lowest	6 1/32
U.S. G.$		13 5/16		13 9/32
Yen		—		—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING			BUYING
Cash			June	
£ T.T.	6 3/32	4 m/s. l.c.		6 7/8
G.$ T.T.	13 1/4	4 m/s. l.c.		13 1/16
Fcs. T.T.	499	4 m/s.		507
Rs. T.T.	37 7/8	15 d/s.		38 1/2

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	19 5/8	19 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	51.11	—

Bombay offtake 10 bars.

London silver was 1/16 up both ready and forward, being 19 5/8 for ready and 19 7/16 forward. New York was unquoted and Bombay was 2 annas up at 51.11.

It was reported there was some Indian demand. Offerings were small, speculators sold on the rise. Buyers were satisfied. The market ruled quietly steady.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 6 3/4 sterling and 12 7/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market was steadier and fluctuations were not wide. July was of more interest and there were sellers of this month from the opening. Business was done at 6 1/2 and remained a buyer. At times there were sellers for cash at 6 1/8 but anything offering found buyers.

At the close there were sellers at:

6 3/32	sterling	13 3/32	U.S.$	Cash
6 3/32	"	13 1/4	"	June
6 1/8	"	12 1/2	"	July

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, June 26.

Kogo 5% Y.104.38

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Due to a fairly heavy settlement, the market for the most part was neglected, particularly during the morning session.

Prices continue to be much the same though Ewos closed with buyers at 18.60 after 18.90 had been done in the morning.

Again very little interest was shown in the Rubber section but there appear to be good buyers at levels slightly lower than those pertaining.

Official Averages

1939 High	1939 Low		Today's Averages	Change
173.90	105.32	General	154.11	—0.12
178.86	95.55	Rubbers	161.49	+0.15
Total 9,901 shares, 54 bonds.				

Morning Session

$5,000	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 84.00
500	New Eng. (Ord)	8.00
1,100	Tram (Bearer) £1	40.50
900	Wheelock	34.50
100	Kaiping	32.00
500	Kaiping	31.75
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
500	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
800	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
100	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.90
500	Rubber Trust	5.50

ODD LOTS

$460	S'hai Power 5½% Debs.	$ 84.00
50	Ewo Mills (Ord)	19.00
200	Senawang	0.97

Afternoon Session

700	Wheelock	$ 34.50
50	S'hai Power (Pref)	124.00
300	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.50
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.80
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.70
200	Ewo Mills (Ord)	18.60
2,600	Kroewoek	1.34
500	Rubber Trust	5.50
200	S. W. W. "B"	29.00

ODD LOTS

1	S'hai Power (Pref)	$123.00

Paris Bourse Review

Paris, June 25.

The past financial week was of mediocre interest for lack of activity, bringing about only insignificant fluctuations. Financial quarters pointed out that while the international situation last September caught everyone unprepared, the present crisis was much less dangerous since the democracies had had time to organize their defence. The risk of war was therefore much less. Furthermore, the financial, monetary and economic recovery achieved in France is of considerable importance on the Bourse.

Speculative transactions are now of no large scope and cannot unbalance the market. Relaxation of fiscal restrictions permitted many companies to incorporate in their capital a part of their reserves, Bourse quarters said.

Technically, therefore, conditions are in a good state on the Bourse, and lacking is only the certainty that there will be peace and not war.—Havas.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

June 26.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Antamok	.205	.205
Atok	.215	.21 XD
Balatoc	7.50 XD	7.50 XD
Batong Buhay	.013	.012
Benguet Consolidated	10.50 XD	10.50 XD
Big Wedge	.21 XD	.20 XD
Coco Grove	.30	.30
Demonstration	.0825	.0825
I X L	.49	.48
Masbate	.11	.11
North Camarines	.265	.26
Sam Mauricio	.93	.93
Surigao Con., Com.	.205	.20
Surigao Con. Voting	.19	.19
Suyoc	.135	.135
United Paracale	.425	.42

Turnover 103,000 Pesos.

Shrs Index: (Closing prices) Unavailable.

XD—Ex. Dividend.—Reuter.

New Travel Mark Scheme

Incredibly Complicated Hits Standstill Creditors; Another Blocked Mark

DEALERS in blocked marks at the beginning of June were scratching their heads over the new travel mark arrangements and would probably have been tearing their hair into the bargain if the amount of business had not been extremely small. The new scheme is incredibly complicated and would be objectionable on that ground alone. The fact that nobody in London could give a satisfactory explanation of the new terms as originally communicated from Berlin shows clearly enough that the whole plan was hatched out in Germany and meekly accepted en bloc by the creditors' committee. But even its German progenitors completely failed at first to explain their tortuous device in language which anybody could understand. It was only after this newspaper had put forth the first lucid statement of the way the new plan would presumably work, that the German authorities sent a fresh circular to the London banks giving an explanation on precisely the same lines, states the "Financial News."

That very little business was passing today, in contrast with the he tic activity of previous days, was due to the fact that the Germans forgot to tax excess balances accumulated before the new scheme came into operation. For some time, therefore, dealers have been building up balances bought at the old rate. They will now be able to sell them at the new rate, which gives a profit of some 15 per cent. This profit (for once) will not be gained at the expense of the standstill creditors; for the increased cost of the travel mark from today onwards is due entirely to the larger proportion of degomarks in the mixture.

Germany's Devisen Gain

Instead of 25 degomarks, as previously, every 100 travel marks sold contained 37.75 degomarks, bought at 50 per cent. discount on the official rate, as compared with 61¾ discount for the registered marks. Together with the increase in the licence fee to 19s. 1d., this raised the cost of travel marks from 24.75 to 21.70 to the £. In other words, the cost of 100 travel marks to the public was increased by about 11s., to £4 12s. But of this larger sum, the standstill creditors would actually receive about 8s. 9d. less, since they would be selling only 62¼ registered marks instead of 75. Against this loss of 8s. 9d., there would be a gain of only 4s. 1d. from the increase in the licence fee, which is applicable (after deduction of the Reichsbank's expenses) to the repayment of standstill lines.

Apart from this direct loss of foreign exchange to Germany, there will tend to be an increasing indirect loss. In the first place, the higher cost of the travel mark must tend still further to damp down tourist traffic to Germany. Secondly, this further restriction of the outlet for sales of registered marks will inevitably drive them to a still higher discount. And under the terms of this brilliant bargain, a rise in the discount on registered marks means a further increase in the proportion of degomarks.

Result of New Scheme

An incidental result of the new scheme is the addition of yet another to the innumerable progeny of the original Reichsmark. As is well known, registered marks can be used for charitable payments and the support of persons living in Germany to the extent of 375 marks per month. Formerly, these "support" marks, although no degomarks went to their composition, were sold to the public on identical terms with the travel mark. Since the support mark is not affected by the new scheme, but will still be obtainable at about 24.75 to the £, dealers will in future have to make a distinction between travel marks and support marks. Thus, the original registered mark, which was itself only one member of a numerous brood, has now given birth to the degomark, the travel mark and the support mark.

It is suggested that the recent changes have also assisted in the nativity of yet another mark. Formerly, the discount on degomarks fluctuated like that on any other blocked mark. In future, it will be rigidly fixed at 50 per cent. of the official mark. It is not a fanciful suggestion that this new degomark will become the basis of the new official mark when Germany, having finally liquidated or otherwise disposed of her foreign indebtedness, ultimately decides to carry out the long overdue devaluation.

Banks And Bills

Although the market is accustomed to a big immobilization of credit in public deposits on the days preceding the War Loan interest payment on June 1, the revelation that bankers' balances at the Bank were standing no higher than £82,400,000 when the latest Return was made up on Wednesday evening caused considerable surprise. This was the lowest point reached for well over two years. The curious thing is that although the banks were obviously short of cash on Tuesday and Wednesday, on both days they were eager buyers of bills. The presumption is that, fully realizing the June 1 disbursements, would raise their cash reserves to more normal levels, the majority of institutions took the not altogether usual or commendable step of ignoring the temporary cash shortage.

Thus when the expected plethora of credit developed to-day, most of the banks, their appetites already satisfied, were no longer eager for bills. Only two were ready buyers of August dates at 1/16 per cent., the others either being absent from the market altogether or quoting the unacceptable rate of 5/8 per cent. From the market viewpoint the banks' decision to work in precisely the opposite way to that which had been expected is not unwelcome. It means that the clearing bank demand for bills, always an important influence upon the syndicate's Treasury tender policy, should be at a low ebb at precisely the right moment, whereas, had the clearing banks framed their policy on more orthodox lines, the demand for bills would now be undesirably keen. In consequence, there was renewed talk today of the possibility of an advance in the Treasury rate. Strangely enough, little has yet been heard this year of end-June influences. In previous years the end-June money factor has always caused a stiffening of bill rates in the first week of June. Last year there was a rise of 1/8 and in 1937 one of 1/16 in the Treasury rate in the first week of June. The tendency to overlook this factor is, of course, partly explained by the fact that rates are already substantially above the normal rock-bottom levels, but presumably the market will soon be anxious to allow both for the political and for the end-June factor when deciding upon the rates at which it is prepared to accept new bills.

A Policy For British Exports

Some Suggested Measures; Difficulties of Now Greater Than Ever Before

IMPROVEMENTS in production methods and export selling organization which seem necessary for the revival and maintenance of British export trade are not confined to the founding of trading companies. Economic writers for some years past have commented on the decline since the war in the proportion of export business handled by merchant houses and most of them are agreed that this trend is inevitable, though regrettable. The gradual increase in the export volume of complicated products requiring technical demonstration and exposition, and the accompanying decrease in the relative importance of simpler products sold principally on a bulk basis, have created the need for new methods of organization and selling, which the old-style merchant houses can carry out only with difficulty, says the "Financial News."

Moreover, this change in the nature of exports has not been without its effect in the less developed importing countries, while the British manufacturers of the new products have been stimulated to develop their own export selling organizations. But the net result of all these changes has not been entirely favourable to British exports in general. The difficulties now placed in the way of the small specialized manufacturer wishing to sell his products in foreign markets are greater than ever before, and at the same time the need for broadening the scope of British export trade is more pressing.

Lines of Action

It is not easy to find solutions for the problems still less to indicate ways in which Government help should be given. Some lines of action do suggest themselves, however. Two of the worst features of the present British export organization are the duplication of selling effort by large manufacturers (frequently not in competition with each other) and the inability of small manufacturers to afford any foreign selling organization at all. It has been suggested that a measure of combination might help to overcome both of these disadvantages, and there appears to be no reason why the Government should not stimulate such combination by offering differential terms under its export credit insurance schemes. This method of export consortia has been most fully developed by PEP in its 1937 Report on International Trade, and although the suggestions were put forward over two years ago, the case for them is even stronger now than then. The writer of the Report suggests that "such consortia could be linked to merchant houses and merchant banks." He goes on to say, "the idea is not, of course, a new one. In fact it has often been applied in the building of capital works such as power stations which require the co-operation of a number of manufacturers. It has been employed by British firms in China, and by continental and United States firms in South America. Trading by means of consortia need not be confined to trade in complementary capital goods or to British firms only."

The suggestion made above that the Export Credits Guarantee Department should offer differential and more favourable insurance rates to consortia of manufacturers may serve as an introduction to the whole subject of export financing. It is widely recognized that the financial problems connected with the British export trade are many and difficult, though most critics would agree that many of the difficulties are outside the control of the exporting industries. The chief of these difficulties is the existing chaos connected with transfer and exchange. However great the commercial probity of the importer in, say, Ruritania, he may well find that his country's currency regulations prevent him from paying the British exporter except in blocked currency or after a delay of two, three, or even four years. British exporters can do little to remedy this state of affairs. In practice, if the exporter is also the manufacturer, he usually tends to devote as much of his energy as possible to developing the home market for his products, and, if successful, to retire almost completely from the export field.

The Government, however, can do much. The loan for purposes that are primarily financial has been out of favour since 1931. The fate of the various reparation loans and the political developments of the last few years has had a chilling effect. Loans of this kind, however, can be valuable if they help to unravel a complicated currency situation. They might well prove a useful addition to the political trade agreements dealt with in the preceding article.

The negotiation of loans must be an inter-Governmental affair under present conditions, but the individual exporter's financial path can be made easier by Governmental action inside this country. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is still a comparatively new institution in Great Britain, but the importance of the position it has already built for itself testifies to the immense value of the Department's work. Two important extensions of that work have already been made in the current year. The limit of the Department's commercial business has been raised from £50,000,000 to £75,000,000, and it has been given the power of insuring payment for technical consulting services undertaken by British firms abroad. These changes are both valuable steps forward, but there is no reason why other advances should not be made. Insurance of transfer and currency risks in the true sense of the term is obviously not practicable even for a Government-backed organization. But it is precisely these risks which form the most serious obstacle to the exporter. It would we worth while for the Government to consider how far it might undertake to bear them, even on an uneconomic basis. According to one interpretation, the £10,000,000 fund recently granted to the Department to cover non-commercial risks can be used for this purpose. If this is, in fact, the Government's intention, so much the better. If not, then another fund might be added for this specific purpose.

Value of Subsidies

The potentialities of subsidies and dumping devices in general have been thrown into relief by their extensive use by the Axis countries. And schemes for financing an export subsidy on British coal out of the proceeds of a levy on home sales have been widely canvassed in the coal industry during the past twelve months. How far such subsidies are already employed by the export industries it is impossible to say, but the possibility of their use derives from the semi-monopoly control existing in one or two industries and exercised by one or two concerns. The value of this type of device as a permanent feature of export trade organization is questionable, but it has obvious uses as a weapon in a given stage of a commercial war. If export subsidies are to be used, it is clearly preferable that their working should be understood by all concerned—which in practice means the home consumer or the electorate—and the ultimate responsibility for their use and administration should, therefore, be placed in the hands of the Government.

It is not difficult to sketch out a long list of financial or organizational measures similar to those mentioned above, which would assist the revival of the British export trade and would do much to make this revival secure. It cannot be emphasized too strongly, however, that the real problems of the export industries are less economic than political. Most of the devices suggested in this article could and should be applied in any combination of circumstances that seems possible at the present moment. But the decisions which will affect the nature and direction of British exports more than anything else are political decisions. The political alternatives are clear enough to all who have studied British foreign policy and the course of international events in recent years. The changes in this foreign policy largely correspond to changes in the valuation placed upon each alternative by those in control. Which alternative will finally be chosen still remains to be seen. But the choice will be the real determinant of the country's export policy.

Berlin Bourse Weekly Report

Berlin, June 25.

A considerable part of the shares tended to decline during the whole week. The main causes of this downward trend were:—

1. Shortage of investment capital owing to the quick succession of the quarterly taxation payment day and the halfyearly settlement due on June 30.
2. The issue of several large loans, notably that of the German Dye Trust and that of the Hibernia Coal Mining Company, and
3. The very brisk demand for tax credit certificates.

These claims absorbed the entire available funds so that there was not only no scope for either investments but even a certain amount of share selling to raise funds for the purchase of tax certificates.

Fixed interest securities were quiet throughout the week but prices kept steady.

Though money tended to be scarce because of the exceptional demands already enumerated, additional shortterm money came forward through the maturity of delivery certificates amounting to 100,000,000 Reichsmarks. Hence the callmoney rates which would otherwise doubtless have risen remained steady all the week at 2½ to 2¾ per cent.

The German Business Research Institute reported that the retail trade turnover in April, 1939, was 10 per cent. above hat in April, 1938.

The following were the quotations of some of the leading German shares on June 19 and 24 respectively:

Reichsbank	184.875	185.75
German Dye Trust	150.60	150.375
Salzdetfurth Potash	—	—
United Steel Works	100.00	98.625
Mannesmann Pipes	105.375	104.25
Harpener Mining	130.5	—
German Mineral Oils	120.25	119.75
Continental Rubber	210.00	207.25
Siemens & Halske	186.00	185.5
General Electrics A.E.G.	113.75	111.00
Rhenish-Westphalian Power	113.25	112.25
Hamburg-America Line	—	—
North German Lloyd	50.75	—
Bemberg Rayon	128.5	125.5
Deutsche Bank	111.50	111.50
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	—	—
Young Loan	102.875	—

—Trans-Ocean.

The Ban on United States Securities

How the London Exchange Has Reacted; What are Treasury's Intentions

After six weeks' experience it has become clear that Sir John Simon's "ban" on the purchase of foreign securities is working tolerably well, states the "Financial News" of June 2.

It seems generally agreed that since the Chancellor's declaration the volume of business in dollar securities on this side has fallen in accordance with official desires. On the other hand, turnover altogether has been extremely restricted, while until a week ago the narrow and irregular range of movements was insufficient to inspire any material investment operations.

Brokers have lost business in dollar securities, but from a relative viewpoint they have not lost very heavily, and they are still in a position to execute orders wherever, for a variety of reasons, investors on this side operate in them.

City Co-operation

All City interests connected with such transactions have co-operated in meeting the Chancellor's wishes. Banks and other institutions formerly circularising lists of American securities have withdrawn them from publication; members of the London Stock Exchange have also withdrawn similar lists, while the American brokerage houses in London held a special meeting largely as a "demonstration" of co-operative effort with the Chancellor.

In the case of the American houses, the daily cables which are frequently given on political and industrial events are generally still in circulation. Even in this case, however, some of the cables are withdrawn from circulation, although the usual type of circular contains no security lists and certainly involves no investment recommendation.

On the other hand, at least one leading investment advisory service is continuing its periodical surveys of American markets, since it is argued that the Chancellor's wishes do not prevent the existing investor from operating more profitably with balances already placed in dollar securities.

Opposing Views

The question which is exercising the brokers is how long the Treasury will consider the position to justify a continuance of the existing "requests." Some hold the view that the worst period of strain on sterling has already passed, and that the Treasury, while not withdrawing from its present position, will be content to let matters develop without interference in the event of a broad expansion of such investment business in the measurable future.

A more general view, however, is that the Treasury will retain its present controls until the rearmament programme is scheduled for completion, and that in any case, pressure from business intersts will be necessary, as in former cases, before withdrawal is brought about.

Communists Sentenced In Manchoukuo

Severe Punishment Meted Out to Suspects

Changchun, June 26.

A great sensation was created this morning when the Manchoukuo authorities lifted the press ban on the judicial sentences, ranging from capital punishment to five years' penal servitude, imposed by the Harbin High Court upon 114 Chinese "Communists" of 385 arrested in a wholesale roundup on March 15 last year.

Ten of the accused were sentenced to death, seven to life imprisonment, three to 20 years' penal servitude, eight to 15 years' penal servitude, and over 30 to 13 years' penal servitude.—Reuter.

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Inland Revenue Wins Appeal Case

Baron Schroder's Claim For Tax Relief Fails

Judgment in an appeal by the Inland Revenue authorities from the decision of Tax Commissioners in favour of Baron R. Bruno Schröder, of J. H. Schröder and Co., of Leadenhall-street, E.C., was given by Mr. Justice Lawrence in the King's Bench Division on May 25, says the "Financial News."

The appeal was from the finding that Baron Schröder was entitled, for income-tax purposes, to set off in connection with the profits of a partnership, losses suffered in an earlier partnership.

During the year ended December, 1931, the earlier partnership sustained a loss, and in March, 1932, a new partnership was entered into, an additional partner being brought in.

For the year 1931-32 Baron Schröder and another partner, Mr. F. C. Tiarks, made claims under section 34 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, in respect of their share of loss for the year ended December 31, 1931. Relief was given in respect of a small proportion of this. No relief, however, had been given under section 33 of the Finance Act, 1926, for the years 1932-33 to 1935-36, in respect of the balance of the loss sustained by Baron Schröder and Mr. Tiarks in the year ended December 31, 1931.

The Tax Commissioners found Baron Schröder was entitled to the relief claimed and the Crown appealed from this decision, contending that the losses of the old partnership could not be set off against the profits of the new.

A Change of Trade

Mr. Justice Lawrence said that Mr. A. M. Latter, K.C., had contended for Baron Schröder that the right to the relief claimed was personal and that there was no change in the trade carried on.

The Solicitor-General (Sir Terence O'Connor, K.C.) had submitted that the right conferred by section 33 was only to set off against profits, losses in respect of the same trade. In this case there had been a change of trade.

He had come to the conclusion that the Crown's contentions were correct, and the appeal would be allowed, with costs. The claim by Baron Schröder to reliefs would therefore be disallowed.

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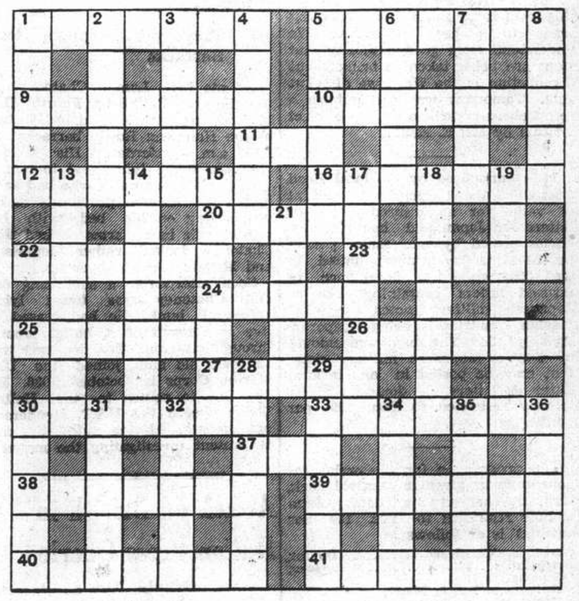

ACROSS

1 The dentist's locum?
5 Spar for something for tea about afternoon
9 Not unknown phenomenon that would make a snow man blush (two words)
10 This place once promised to spell peace!
11 An extremity
12 Piggish
16 Hardly a rise, and very little cash at the end
20 One of the lighter crimes
22 People may run down this even if they approve of it
23 This may put one in the shade
24 Quite normal
25 This may contain its first half for the picnic
26 Hateful
27 In foolish setting stand by, but don't fall into it
30 The end of Mr. Chamberlain's famous weapon of peace
33 This creature has a powerful head
37 Man in this is merciful
38 Certainly not the inner man
39 Disclose
40 This competitor should be last
41 This place in Middlesex is decorated like the devil!

DOWN

1 One little bit the world does not want
2 Without this trade would be in a mess
3 Spirits
4 Mix lead and tin
5 Fuss about a French article, in Spain
6 This people worried Hadrian
7 If able it is pleasant
8 This fish's tail is the head of 13 down
13 A soldier on the march must not this his fellows
14 Virginia perhaps
15 Much the same as 24 across
17 18 down within a space
18 Don't let loose part of a fish in queer shape
19 The deity who upset a writer on the air
21 The road to knowledge
28 He is in the most favourable surroundings for an old 2 down
29 Sherlock Holmes?
30 Wherein everything is clearer
31 It might cause a riot
32 A relative
34 He might be found in a page about 20 across
35 Varied overs
36 When defiled by pitch, hesitate

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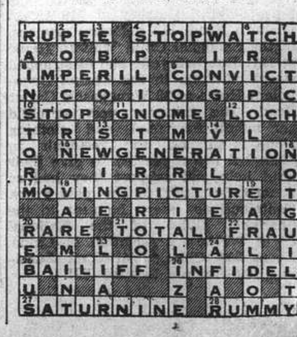

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Municipal Council has been notified that Don Pedro de Ygual has assumed charge of the Spanish Consulate General from June 6.

BY order of the Polish Bishop for the diocese of Eastern Upper Silesia, no service in German may be held any longer in any church of his diocese. The new order was carried through on Sunday.

MR. C. E. Gauss, Consul-General for the United States, will be "At Home" at the Columbia Country Club, 301 Great Western Road, on Tuesday July 4, from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., in celebration of Independence Day. Informal dress.

ONLY eleven Chinese rubber goods manufacturers are still operating factories in the International Settlement areas, out of a total of over 50 factories which existed prior to the outbreak of the current Sino-Japanese hostilities, says the "Chinese American Daily News." The existing factories, the report adds, are operating on greatly reduced schedules.

FOR "attempting to enter a vehicle except in the order determined by his position in a line or queue" Thomas William McNeice, of Portland Street, Walworth, S. E. London, was prosecuted under the London Transport Board's by-law. The magistrate, Mr. Bernard Campion, K.C,. said that apart from the law it was likely to cause a breach of the peace, and therefore fined him 10/- and 10/- costs. This was the first prosecution of its kind.

ONLY those text-books which have been duly approved and prepared by the Text-book Compilation Committee of the Ministry of Education of the Chinese National Government, are permitted to be used by Chinese primary and middle schools, according to new order issued by the Ministry, says the "Sin Wan Pao." It has become known to the Ministry, the report states, that a number of Chinese book stores have been selling textbooks which have not been duly approved by the committee.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, June 24, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 14, Chinese 622. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 2 and Typhoid Fever 1. Chinese, Typhoid Fever 37; Tuberculosis 34; Cerebrospinal Fever 5; Measles 4; Relapsing Fever 3; Beri-beri 2; Choleraic Diarrhoea 2; Dysentery and Malaria 1 each.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending June 24, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concension were—Foreigners 3 and Chinese 258. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, Tuberculosis 1 and Chinese, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 25; Tuberculosis 22; Dysentery 4; Pneumonia 4; Recurring Fever 3; Cerebrospinal Meningitis 3 and Measles, March Fever, Beri-beri 1 each.

THE recent unduly high rise in the discount rate to which Wei Hwa was subjected justly formed another barrier to legitimate trade. After having risen to 20 per cent, the discount for Wei Hwa cheques on June 26 declined to 10 per cent. However, this level is far too high for enabling trade to proceed smoothly. We understand from good authority that steps are being taken to bring about a reduction in the Wei Hwa discount rate. Tomorrow we shall publish a comprehensive article on the subject written by Mr. E. Kann.

IT is announced by the local Head Post Office that the maximum amount of value for an insured letter or letters for Japan and her dependencies posted by the same person on the same day is now limited to Yen 500; while the acceptance of insured letters containing Yen or Japanese military notes for other foreign countries is being temporarily suspended. The maximum amount of Yen or Japanese military notes that may be posted in an insured letter or letters for domestic places is now restricted to Yen 100 per person per day.

THE programme for the orchestral concert to be given in Jessfield Park, orchestra enclosure, on Tuesday, June is now restricted to Yen 100 per mitting) is as follows:—

Overture "Carnival" ..... Dvorak
Lyric Suite ..... Grieg
Shepherd's Boy
Norwegian Rustic March
Nocturne
March of the Dwarfs
Preludium ..... Jalrnefeld
To Spring ..... Sinding
Excerpts from Ballet-Music
"The Wasps" ..... Baughan-Williams
March from "Faust's Damnation" Berlioz
Introduction to "Khovantchina" Moussorgsky
Selection "Madam Butterfly" .... Puccini
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE National Child Welfare Association of China launched recently an annual appeal for funds for its work in Shanghai this year. Since its inauguration in 1928, the Association has been promoting the well-being of Chinese children with a programme emphasising popular education and community co-operation. Emphasis has now been laid in child relief, in Shanghai and in interior cities shortly after the outbreak of the present hostilities. In Shanghai, there are about 900 underprivileged youngsters in the four different centres of the Association. At present, 654 refugee children are being cared for in the Refugee Children's Camp at 181 Jessfield Road, 83 refugee babies, in the Refugee Babies' Nursery at 116 Great Western Road, 112 homeless orphans, in the Shanghai Child Welfare Home at 1231 Rue Lafayette and 61 stranded street children, in the Chapei Benevolent Home at 33 Wangkasha, Carter Road. The minimum cost per child per month for food and clothing alone is $5. All the residents in Shanghai are requested to give their kind help and support they had so generously given in the past years. Contributions may be sent to the Shanghai Office of the National Child Welfare Association of China, Room 208, Chung Wai Bank Building, 147 Avenue Edward VII.

"The Times" Warn Aggressors

When Bulldog Bites He Does Not Let Go; Danger Of Reich's Disbelief

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 26.

"The apparent inability or unwillingness of those who guide public opinion in Germany, to take at their face value the plain statements of British statesmen, is indeed one of the most dangerous developments in the whole international situation," declared "The Times" today in an editorial.

"The astonishment of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor in 1914, when Great Britain was ready to go to war for what he was pleased to call a scrap of paper, will be as nothing compared with the astonishment of the German people if a direct challenge to the interests of Great Britain or her associates should ever again compel this country to take up arms.

"Germans and Italians," "The Times" continues, "are perpetually being told that the British Empire is in a state of helpless decline. They do not realize that the bulldog, however much provoked, does not yap or bark before he bites, but when he bites, he does not let go.

"Their own press is so filled with strident challenges that quiet, moderate British speeches are being misunderstood.

"It will be a catastrophe for the whole world if the repeated warnings of Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, that force will be met by force, are ignored until proof has been given in action. Then the day for negotiation—an alternative which they have never ceased to offer—will have passed.

"Yet the happy day of understanding and great prosperity for nations in Europe must remain a dream, as Mr. Chamberlain has said, until Germany drops her unjust suspicions and shows she is willing to talk reason with reasonable people."—Reuter.

Gangsters Hijack Gamblers' Cars

Bold Hold-Up Outside Hollywood Gardens

A gang of ten armed men, held up patrons of the Hollywood gambling den on Yu Yuen Road shortly after midnight yesterday and robbed them of their belongings before they were able to raise an alarm.

Whilst the number of gamblers thus relieved of their belongings could not be definitely learned, it was ascertained that three cars were hi-jacked in this manner as they were coming unto Yu Yuen Road from the gambling den.

A C.P.C. who was on duty in the vicinity, on seeing the odds, refrained from challenging the men and put a telephone call through to Bubbling Well Police Station from where a large party of steel-vested detectives arrived on the scene a few minutes later, only to find that the gunmen had disappeared.

As none of the victims reported the incident to the police, the amount of loot which fell into the hands of the thugs could not be ascertained.

U.S. Marine Found Shot

Tragedy at Haiphong Road Barracks

Private Fritz Lamar Chatoney, of the Second Battalion, Fourth U.S. Marines, was found dead on his bed at the Haiphong Road barracks at 8.15 a.m. yesterday. His service rifle was found lying next to him.

One of his comrades who had seen him a few minutes previously as he was sitting on his bed with his service rifle in his arms noticed that Chatoney looked rather depressed and he told him to cheer up.

Soon afterwards, a shot rang out and Chatoney was found lying across his bunk. He had ceased to live as a result of a bullet wound through his chin. The deceased was 22 years old and joined the U.S. Marine Corps in October, 1936. He was due to return to the United States aboard the U.S.T. Henderson next month. Marine authorities are at present investigating the matter.

Attack on British in Italian Press Queried

Britain Not at Present Taking Notice

London, June 26.

A recrudescence of attacks upon Great Britain by the Italian Press was the subject of questions in the House of Commons today.

The British Government, declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, in reply, had noted the resumption of these attacks.

While regretting these as by no means calculated to maintain good relations between two peoples, as was the object of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, he did not at present propose to take official notice of them.

Suggesting that these attacks were a "grave violation" of the Anglo-Italian Agreement, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labour member for Derby, asked whether the Prime Minister would consider making a protest, as it was a matter of principle.

"I would do so if I thought it would do any good," the Prime Minister replied.—Reuter.

Clipper Movements

Manila, June 26.

The Pan American Airways' China Clipper, en route from Wake to Guam, will arrive at Manila tomorrow and Hongkong on Wednesday, it was announced today. This Clipper will depart from Manila for the United States at 2.30 a.m. July 1. Airmail will close at the Manila Post Office at 7 p.m., June 30. The new Boeing MC-60 will arrive in Manila on July 4 in place of the California Clipper, it was also announced. The Phillippine Clipper will arrive on July 11.—United Press.

Tientsin Reviewed in House of Commons

(Continued from page 7)

telephone to the British Concession Police, and then to British Military Headquarters.

The British military authorities promptly established contact by telephone with the Japanese Consulate-General, and the Japanese Consular authorities promised immediate assistance. After ten minutes' delay, a Japanese sentry came up with a slip of paper and asked where the lorry came from, and where it was going. Lieut. Simmons wrote down "Going Race Course, come from British Concession."

The sentry then went to a telephone box, and carried on a lengthy conversation over the telephone. He returned with another slip of paper, and asked when the lorry was due back. Lieut. Simmons replied "Any time between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.

The sentry returned to the telephone. At this moment, Major Delamaine again appeared on the scene, and carried on lengthy negotiations in Japanese with the Japanese officer in charge. Finally, the lorry was permitted to pass, after a delay of 45 minutes.

Question of Milk

Ten steers were secured, and the return journey was accomplished with only minor delay. The steers were led into the British Concession by a British soldier. Meanwhile, news of the holding up of the British lorries had spread around the Concession, and a crowd of interested spectators gathered to watch the steeds being brought in.

No great quantities of foodstuffs entered the Concession during the day, while the question of the milk supply has now become specially acute, as only a small portion of the normal daily requirements is admitted.

Reports of intimidation continue to be received. Shopkeepers with connections outside the British Concession have been advised to discontinue the supply of foodstuffs to foreigners, being threatened with drastic consequences for their relatives and friends outside the Concession.

The coal situation also is becoming more difficult. While there is an ample supply of slack coal, there are but little quantities of lump coal for kitchen use. The lump coal is in the hands of Chinese, who are charging exorbitant prices.

Mr. Ivor House, who is among those who have already been involved in "strip to the skin" searches, was involved in another stripping act this afternoon. Accompanied by Mr. H. J. Lord and Mr. J. A. Whitewright, both of whom also have been compelled to strip before today, Mr. House attempted to pass the barrier at Woodrow Wilson Road, leading into the German Concession, at 5 p.m. today.

Mr. Lord and Mr. Whitewright did not experience much difficulty, but a Japanese officer ordered a Chinese policeman to strip Mr. House. When Mr. House saw the Chinese policeman hesitate to carry out his orders, he took off his clothes of his own accord, keeping on only his B.V.D.'s. His clothes were then thoroughly examined, but no personal examination was made.

During the examination, Mrs. A. Bolte, wife of Captain Bolte, a German national, passed by, and could not help but see what was taking place.

The recurrence of the same names in the stripping incidents is explained by the fact that they are virtually the only Britons who have to leave the Concessions owing to business reasons. All other Britons are refraining from crossing the Concessions borders.

It is learned that a group of foreign journalist is to arrive in Tientsin tomorrow on a Japanese-sponsored personally conducted tour of the Tientsin barriers.—Reuter.

London, June 26.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet is to meet tonight to discuss the Tientsin situation.

A report from Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador in Tokyo, regarding the Japanese Government's attitude is expected to reach London shortly.

With reference to the report that the British Government is planning a naval demonstration in the Far East, enquiries here suggest that the ships are available, but that the efficacy of sending them to the Far East, unless they constitute an overwhelming force, is being widely questioned.

Foreign Affairs Committee

The Financial News states that it is difficult to see what the Government thinks can be gained by procrastination.

"The whole world," declares the journal, "is watching the struggle in the Far East.

"If we fail to hold our ground, British prestige will suffer a blow from which recovery will be impossible.

"The time for compromise," the journal adds, "has now passed."—Reuter.

U.S.S. Augusta Arrives At Tsingtao

Adm. Yarnell's Flagship At Summer Resort

Tsingtao, June 26.

Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived here this morning aboard the cruiser U.S.S. Augusta from Chinwangtao.—United Press.

Duncan Leaves for Chefoo

Hongkong, June 26.

H.M.S. Duncan left Weihaiwei for Chefoo, British naval authorities announced here today.

The British warship was sent to Chefoo following a reported request by the British Consul at Chefoo because of the growing anti-British agitation evidenced in the northern summer resort.—United Press.

Kent to North China

Singapore, June 26.

Reuter understands that the 10,000-ton cruiser Kent, flagship of the British China Fleet, will sail this evening for North China.

She is expected to take with her Admiral Sir Percy Noble, Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet, who has been attending the Anglo-French Defence Conference here.

The main armament of the Kent is eight 8-inch guns.—Reuter.

Mr. Chamberlain on Moscow Talks

Hopes to Send Fresh Instructions

London, June 26.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, stated in the House of Commons today that Lord Halifax (the Foreign Secretary) hoped shortly to be in a position to send further instructions to Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador in Moscow.

Mr. Hugh Dalton suggested that the outstanding difficulties in the present negotiations were causing great satisfaction in Berlin, and increasing the risk of German aggression, and a general war in Europe.

"That may be so," Mr. Chamberlain replied, "and I hope that is in the minds of the Soviet Government also."—Reuter.

Optimism Persists

Moscow, June 25.

Even if Britain finally and definitely refused to guarantee the Baltic nations on the lines proposed by Soviet Russia, a tripartite mutual aid pact including France would still be possible, British quarters stated here today.

Such an accord would be strictly limited to the three signatories, however, and therefore would not help to establish a European peace bloc against aggression wherever it might occur.

Since the arrival of Mr. William Strang, Foreign Office head and special representative of Britain, 12 days ago, negotiations have been constantly pursued with a view to ironing out final difficulties.

There have been practically no interruptions and British and French diplomatic agents have handed two different plans to Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotoff.

Both were found unsatisfactory, however, and it was learned today that a third plan would soon be forwarded to the Foreign Commissariat.

Mr. Strang himself rather favours acceptance of Soviet proposals for the projected accord, it was stated here.

But nevertheless, none seemed to know the tenor of the suggestions that he has sent to the British Government since he has participated in parleys here.

Mr. Strang has closely studied Soviet plans and intentions and does not seem to be worried by the slow progress of conversations.

Having served as Counsellor to the British Embassy here some seven years ago, he is quite accustomed to negotiating with the Soviet authorities.

After conferences with M. Molotoff or other Foreign Commissariat officials, he greets news correspondents calm and smiling and evades their questions.

He promises every time, however, that he will speak out when the time comes.—Havas.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Tangshan M.	Tsingtao	N.K.K.
Com. Paolini	Wenchow	I.C.R.N.
Shengking	Tientsin	B.&S.
Oder	Hongkong	Melchers
Djisadane	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Taiyuan	Hongkong	B.&S.
Tsingtao M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Taiseunhong	Tientsin	Jardine
Liwo	Chitung	Jardine
Patti	Sanhokong	V. Chieri
Wusueh	Hsinkong	B.&S.
Romolo	Liuho	V. Chieri
Corona	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Shanghai M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Grasshopper	Cruise	—
H. Kiangnan	Hupukow	S. Guenter
Kaiping	C'wangtao	K.M.A.
Luise	Hsinkong	Keh Lee

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Karsten	Ger.	Chin Dah
Haikong	Ger.	Keh Lee
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	Tai Ping
Kiangting	Ger.	Foo Hwa
Romolo	Ital.	V. Chieri
Heini	Ger.	G.F.E.
H. Kiangnan	Ger.	S. Guenter
Wantung	Br.	B.&S.
Talien	Jap.	Wan Woo
Bossievain	Neth.	J.C.J.L.
Lima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hanwo	Br.	Jardine
E. Carlotto	Ital.	—
Shinhwa	Br.	G.L. Shaw
Sanko M.	Jap.	M.B.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Cricket	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Dragonfly	Br.	Gbt.	C.L.T.B. 2/3
Dainty H. 53	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Mantis	Br.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Scorpion	Br.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
Primauguet	Fr.	Cr.	B.N.B.

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

	Per		Reg.	Ord.
TUESDAY, June 27.				
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	Shanghai M.		*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	Tsingtao M.		*20.00	7.15
Hongkong Aust. N.Z. and Straits	Behar	Y	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	Hukuken M.		*20.00	7.30
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Shengking		*20.00	8.00
Tsingtao Wei. C'foo T'tsin	Shengking		7.30	8.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Taiseunhong		9.00	9.30
Aust. N.Z. and Manila ..	Emp. Japan		15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Emp. Japan		15.30	16.00
Kianggpei Offices east of Jukao	Wantung		16.30	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Taiyuan		19.30	20.00
Wenchow	Elbhof		19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, June 28.				
Nantung	Nantung M.		14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. Manila S.S. Ceylon India Suez and Europe	C. B'camano	A	14.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	C. B'camano		15.30	16.00
Swatow and Hongkong ..	Szechuen		19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, June 29.				
Tsingtao and Dairen	Dairen M.		*20.00	7.15
Swatow H'kong Haiphong	Wingsang		*20.00	7.15
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	Fausang		*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao Chefoo Tientsin	Fausang		*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Manila Java ..	Tjisadane	B	*20.00	8.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton	Tjisadane		7.30	8.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China ...	Temerlane	CX	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton ...	Temerlane	X	15.30	16.00

* The night before.

A Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, India, Egypt, E-Soudan, Italy and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 28th.

B Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 28th.

C Parcel mail for S.S., F.M.S., Ceylon, Egypt, E-Soudan, Holland, Germany and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 29th.

X Provisional time—subject to alterations.

Y Superscribed correspondence.

Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per ss. Empress of Japan, on June 27, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary, due Marseilles July 9, London July 10.

Pan American Airways Service per ss. Glengarry, on June 30, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco July 12.

Air France per ss. Empress of Japan, June 27, at 3 p.m. for registered and 4 p.m. for ordinary, due Marseilles July 7, London July 8.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Bandoeng-Amsterdam) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.

Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m. Mails for America may be sent to-day by air mail to Japan for connection with ss. Empress of Russia leaving Yokohama on July 1.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei Offices west and north of Jukao 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai (east of Chenghsien) 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—

Conte Biancamano, via Suez, June 28, due London July 26.

Tatuta M., via Pacific, June 30, due London Aug. 2.

Yasukuni M., via Suez, July 3, due London Aug. 4.

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

Per Patroclus, June 21, from **Birkenhead:** Mr. P. M. Austin, Lt. Comdr. J. Burtenshaw, Mr. C. R. Barrett, Mr. J. W. Chase, Mr. C. Cooper, Mr. Y. K. Chien, Mr. & Mrs. Hawkes-Frost, Miss Hawkes-Frost, Mrs. & Miss Huang, Mr. J. E. Pope, Mrs. & Miss Reeves, Mr. R. S. Sutton, Mr. R. F. Troup, Mr. V. Sidgwick, Mr. H. W. Vowden, from **Marseilles:** Mrs. J. E. Lamb, Dr. H. C. Lan, Mr. R. F. Scott, from **Singapore:** Mr. A. W. Brown, Mr. A. T. Steele, Mr. H. C. B. Way, Mrs. Way.

Per Calchas, June 23, from **Hongkong:** Mr. G. Finolay Andrew, Mr. G. L. Andrew, Mrs. E. T. Breakspear, Mr. Cheng Ch Wing, Mr. N. L. Evans, Sqr. Ldr. & Mrs. F. G. Frow, Miss O. S. Seffrey.

Per Sarpedon, June 23, from **Kobe:** Miss M. Btesh, Mr. Gwyn, Mr. F. Hille, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Knowles, Miss V. Ramsaur, Mrs. Stone, Mr. C. J. Spiker, Mr. H. Thierman, Mr. A. Magnani.

Per Glenearn, June 23, from **Singapore:** Mrs. Cadell, Mrs. L. Ruperti.

Per Wosang, June 24, from **Hongkong:** Mr. & Mrs. A. Gemperle, Mrs. J. A. C. Turbyne, Mrs. J. Moalom and Child, Miss L. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. H. Liang Cho Kay.

Per Empress of Russia, June 25, from **Manila and Hongkong:** Mr. E. G. Cullinan, Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Chambers, Mr. A. Dewar, Mr. A. L. Harman, Mr. H. S. Hurst, Miss L. Lucas, Mr. D. F. Landle, Miss May, Mr. & Mrs. W. E. L. Miller, Sir F. Maze, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Meston, Mr. E. Roelreke, Mr. E. L. Stocker, Mr. D. D. Sparke, Mr. F. Stanek, Mr. R. Umnuss, Mr. T. F. R. Waters, Miss A. Karlack, Mr. Z. U. Chu, Mr. C. J. Lee, Mr. S. L. Pan, Mr. & Mrs. M. J. Sung, Mr. S. C. Tong, Mr. Tai Wei Tse, Mr. Zee Wei Ming, Mr. T. Aiko, Mrs. R. S. Hartley, Mrs. R. M. Kiethly, Mrs. E. Kimbrel, Mr. S. Kanegae, Mr. T. Nishijima, Mr. C. M. Pugh, Rev. C. L. Pickens Jr. Mrs. C. L. Roth, Mr. R. Dumas, Mr. & Mrs F. X. Gutierrez & 2 children, Mr. R. S. Hartley, Mr. S. Jelinek, Mr. & Mrs. N. Kopanos, Miss O. Kopanos, Mrs. E. Guzdar.

DEPARTURES

Per Empress of Russia, June 25, for **Japan:** Mr. H. Tawil, Mr. C. C. Hausmann, Mrs. R. J. Graciani, Mr. F. Ayres, Mr. H. Erich, Mr. G. R. Laurenx, Miss E. Ahrens, Mr. J. D. Collier, Major & Mrs. F. K. Simmons, Mr. G. C. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. B. Gaston, Miss M. Victal, Miss A. Lapeyre, Miss C. Lapyre, Miss A. Lapyre, Mr. F. Sassoon, Mr. S. H. Nyholm, Mrs. & Miss Spivey, Mr. A. Kahn, Mr. R. Soriano, Miss R. Joseph, Mrs. E. E. Parsons, Capt. T. A. Howard, Miss G. Scelleri, Miss J. S. Simmons, Miss B. C. Simmons, Mr. S. D. Scelleri, Miss Scelleri, Miss A. H. Simmons, Mr. T. Sugimot, Mr. Y. Mukai, Capt. D. F. Orme, Mrs. Orme, Mr. A. Milaly, Master K. C. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Mrs. K. W. Pfanner, Mr. J. Thomson, Master Y. Baillie, Master A. Maillie, Mr. G. Adans, Mr. A. G. May, Mr. T. Preston, Miss U B. Kitzo, Mrs. P. L. L. Baillie, Mrs. A. G. May, Mrs. M. Hoebich, Mrs. R. Sherell, for **Vancouver:** Mr. R. Patton, Mr. J. E. Covington, Mr. A. E. Marker, Mr. J. L. Daniel, Mr. M. L. Rideneur, Mrs. J. I. Gardiner, Mr. J. A. Goetsze, Mr. R. R. M'Donnell Parr, Mr. E. W. Bivill, Col. S. W. Minor, Mr. S. Noxon, Mrs. A. A. Ewing, Miss A. Ewing, Mr. J. H. Green, Mr. C. T. Biggin, Mrs. Biggin and Master G. T. Biggin, Mr. & Mrs. P. B. Sullivan, Miss E. & Master D. Sullivan, Miss E. Afrakova, Mrs. R. Allgood, Miss E. A. Allgood, Miss R. M. Allgood, Miss A. Allgood, Miss E. R. Allgood, Rev. S. Withers Green, Mr. & Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger, Mr. A. Reurter, Mr. E. C. Aandahl, Masters. H. F. & J. P. Harnsberger, Miss A. Harnsberger, Mr. H. Thomas, Miss McFayden, Mrs. A. R. Kepler, Dr. & Mrs. Thomas, Miss B. Thomas, Miss C. Lenwood, Miss R. W. Walker, Miss C. C. Barnaby, Miss E. Hale, Miss V. P. Hancock, Dr. M. A. Goult, Mrs. A. B. Millican, Mr. R. M. Stowe, Mr. H. C. Tewksbury, Mr. G. W. Lynch, Miss Phyllis S. Y. Tong, Mr. Tong Zung Hyo, Mr. P. N. H. Tong, Dr. E. S. Tyau, Mr. P. Tsai, Dr. J. King.

Per Wosang, June 27, for **Tientsin and Ports:** Mrs. G. F. Jones and child, Mrs. Fischer and three sons, Mrs. Mason and two children, Mrs. Shaiditzky and son, Mrs. Galbraith, Mr. S. Y. Ou, Mrs. C. E. Young, Dr. J. T. Williams, Mrs. T. H. Moon, Mrs. J. P. Gillette, Miss L. F. Watson, Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. Cadell, Mr. S. A. Corn, Mr. L. S. Song.

Per Shengking, June 27, for **Tsingtao:** Mrs. Anstice and child, Mr. & Mrs. A. Coghill, Miss Westwood, Master T. Geyer, Mrs. Bliudz and inf., Mr. L. Henri, Mr. H. M. Chang, Mrs. B. R. Worden and child, Rev. & Mrs. Lowry Davie, Mrs. M. D. Williams and two children, for **Weihaiwei:** Miss Baskett, Miss Pavacho, Misses Newman, Mrs. & Miss Henderson, Mrs. A. Morley and two children, Mrs. W. C. Bond, Mrs. Trueman, Mrs. E. McLaren, child and inf., Mr. Y. H. Hu, Miss S. A. Barr, Miss Reid, for **Chefoo:** Mrs. C. L. Weigle, Miss Ashcraft, Miss J. Mavdonald, Mr. M. Kocherinsky, Mr. Graham, Mrs. A. G. Meisner, Mrs. H. M. Netter, Mrs. W. J. Kerr and two children, Mrs. J. C. Bauld and two sons, Mrs. D. W. Leach and child, Mrs. Boutskoi and child, Mrs. Shemiot, Mrs. Merr's child, Mrs. G. Sutton, for **Tientsin:** Mrs. S. E. Smith, Mrs. E. L. Pray, Mrs. R. Yu, Mr. & Mrs. Wecter, Mrs. F. Jarrett and two children, Miss Wecter, Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Harman.

Going Home?

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Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From GDYNIA: Teucer, due 1 p.m., Holt's Wharf.

From MARSEILLES: Chenonceaux, due about 6 a.m. Old Ningpo Wharf. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty 7.30 a.m.

From GENOA: Conte Biancamano, with mail, due 11 a.m. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty 1 p.m.

From VANCOUVER: Empress of Japan, with mail, due 9 a.m. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty 10.30 a.m.

From DAIREN: Dairen Maru, with mail, due between 2-3 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.

From TIENTSIN: Wingsang, due 7.30 a.m. Roosevelt Terminal.
Yatshing, due p.m. Roosevelt Terminal.

From HONGKONG: Fausang, due 6 a.m. Peking Road Jetty.
Szechuen, due p.m. B. & S. Pootung Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GDYNIA		**From COPENHAGEN**	
Perseus	27/6 18/8	Panama	1/5 15/7
Menelaus	30/5 21/7	India	3/6 28/7
Eurylochus	17/6 7/8	**From OSLO**	
From COPENHAGEN		Tarn	20/5 16/7
Panama	1/5 15/7	Ningpo	27/5 17/7
India	3/6 28/7	Tricolor	17/6 11/8
From OSLO		**From HAMBURG**	
Tarn	20/5 16/7	Odenwald	22/4 30/6
Ningpo	27/5 17/7	Gaasterkerk	24/6 12/8
Tricolor	17/6 11/8	**From BREMEN**	
From HAMBURG		Usaramo	25/4 28/6
Odenwald	22/4 30/6	Rheinland	16/5 4/7
Gaasterkerk	24/6 12/8	Gneisenau	13/6 14/7
From BREMEN		Burgerland	20/5 21/7
Usaramo	25/4 28/6	Oldenburg	13/6 3/8
Rheinland	16/5 4/7	Ramses	27/6 16/8
Gneisenau	13/6 14/7	**From ROTTERDAM**	
Burgerland	20/5 21/7	Fulda	19/5 12/7
Oldenburg	13/6 3/8	Oldenburg	22/6 3/8
Ramses	27/6 16/8	Tricolor	26/6 11/8
From ROTTERDAM		**From ANTWERP**	
Fulda	19/5 12/7	Mosel	1/6 7/7
Oldenburg	22/6 3/8	Marburg	3/6 9/7
Tricolor	26/6 11/8	Glenogle	13/5 9/7
From ANTWERP		Grootekerk	22/5 15/7
Mosel	1/6 7/7	Denbighshire	27/5 22/7
Marburg	3/6 9/7	India	10/6 28/7
Glenogle	13/5 9/7	Glenbeg	10/6 8/8
Grootekerk	22/5 15/7	Gaasterkerk	19/6 12/8
Denbighshire	27/5 22/7	Glenroy	24/6 19/8
India	10/6 28/7	**From GLASGOW**	
Glenbeg	10/6 8/8	Memnon	20/5 6/7
Gaasterkerk	19/6 12/8	Antenor	3/6 20/7
Glenroy	24/6 19/8	Ajax	17/6 3/8
From GLASGOW		**From LIVERPOOL**	
Memnon	20/5 6/7	Eumaeus	20/5 8/7
Antenor	3/6 20/7	Mentor	17/6 30/7
Ajax	17/6 3/8	Ajax	24/6 3/8
From LIVERPOOL		**From LONDON**	
Eumaeus	20/5 8/7	Chitral	19/5 29/6
Mentor	17/6 30/7	Hakone M.	26/5 3/7
Ajax	24/6 3/8	Corfu	2/6 9/7
From LONDON		Burdwan	27/5 10/7
Chitral	19/5 29/6	Cyclops	3/6 17/7
Hakone M.	26/5 3/7	Fushimi M.	9/6 18/7
Corfu	2/6 9/7	Canton	16/6 23/7
Burdwan	27/5 10/7	Somali	24/6 6/8
Cyclops	3/6 17/7	Glenbeg	24/6 8/8
Fushimi M.	9/6 18/7	**From MARSEILLES**	
Canton	16/6 23/7	F. Roussel	9/6 7/7
Somali	24/6 6/8	Antenor	16/6 20/7
Glenbeg	24/6 8/8	Mar. Joffre	23/6 21/7
From MARSEILLES		Canton	24/6 23/7
F. Roussel	9/6 7/7		
Antenor	16/6 20/7		
Mar. Joffre	23/6 21/7		
Canton	24/6 23/7		
From GENOA			
India	24/6 28/7		
From TRIESTE			
C. Rosso	14/6 9/7		
Cortellazzo	25/5 19/7		
Fusijama	20/6 12/8		
From PORT SAID			

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A	PATROCLUS	July 22	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
C	MEMNON	Aug. 5	M'lles, Casablanca, London, R'dam, H'burg and Glasgow
A	ANTENOR	Aug. 19	M'lles, London, Rotterdam and Glasgow
	TEUCER	Aug. 18	Havre, Liverpool and Bromborough.

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CHANGTE	June 12	June 15	June 30
TAIPING	July 14	July 17	Aug. 2
CHANGTE	Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 31
TAIPING	Sept. 11	Sept. 14	Sept. 29

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ms. FORMOSA	Aug. 17	ms. NINGPO	Aug. 25

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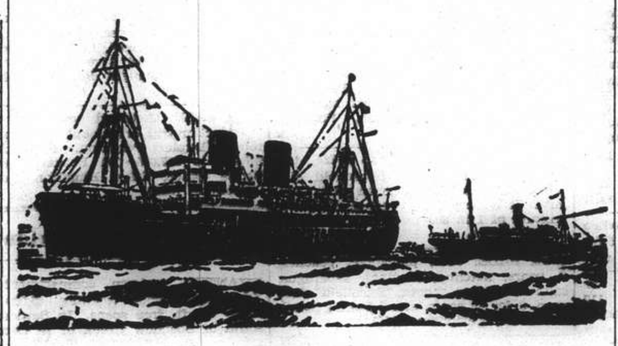
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING



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July	4	RAWALPINDI ..	17,000
	11	*SOUDAN	6,700
	18	CHITRAL	15,000

		From Shanghai	Tonnage
Aug.	1	CORFU	15,000
	8	*BURDWAN	6,100
	15	CANTON	16,000
	29	CARTHAGE	15,000

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	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 25	June 27 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 27	June 29 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	June 30	July 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	July 3	July 5 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	July 6	July 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	July 9	July 11 at 9 a.m.

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		Due Shanghai
mv. RHEINLAND	Left Singapore June 23	July 4
mv. WASGENWALD	From Pacific	July 15
mv. BURGENLAND	Passed Suez June 22	July 21

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Hand packages only will be accepted by tender.
Heavy luggage must be sent to Messrs. Marden & Co., Ltd., Race Course Market Godown, Corner of Myburgh and Burkill Roads, where it will be accepted during office hours, from June 27 to June 28 at noon the latest.
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SANTOS MARU ..... Aug. 12
For South America via E. & S. Africa
AFRICA MARU ..... July 7
HAWAII MARU ..... Aug. 2
For Bombay
*MANSEI MARU ..... July 5

Keelung & Nagasaki Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Aug. 3
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... June 24

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*KYUSYU MARU ..... July 18
*HOKUROKU MARU .... Aug. 12
For European Ports via New York
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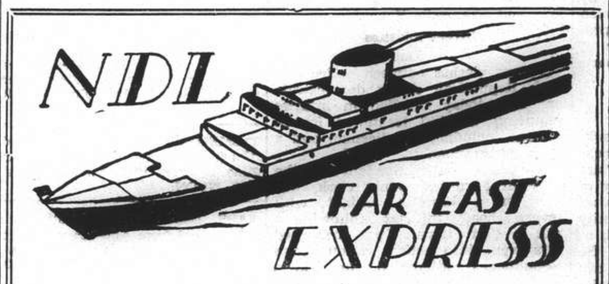

Homewards:

ms. **MARBURG** for Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. July 22
ss. **GNEISENAU** for Genoa, Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. July 25
ms. **REGENSBURG** for Port Sudan, Malta, Marseilles, Casablanca, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen .. .. Aug. 13
ss. **SCHARNHORST** for Genoa, Barcelona, Southampton, Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg .. .. Aug. 21

Outwards:

ss. MOSEL	Left Port Said	June 12	Due S'hai July 7
ms. MARBURG ...	Left Belawan	June 25	,, ,, July 9
ms. FULDA	Left Penang	June 24	,, ,, July 12
ss. GNEISENAU .	Left Port Said	June 24	,, ,, July 14

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4.00 p.m.	,, ,,	5.00 p.m.
6.00 p.m.	,, ,,	7.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. (Last Tender)	,, ,,	

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PRES. COOLIDGE	Aug. 1	PRES. COOLIDGE	Sept. 26

HONGKONG AND MANILA:

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PRES. TAFT	Aug. 3	PRES. PIERCE	Aug. 31

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ms. TEGELBERG	From Shanghai	July	24, 1939
	From Hongkong	Aug.	3, 1939
ms. RUYS	From Shanghai	Aug.	28, 1939
	From Hongkong	Sept.	7, 1939

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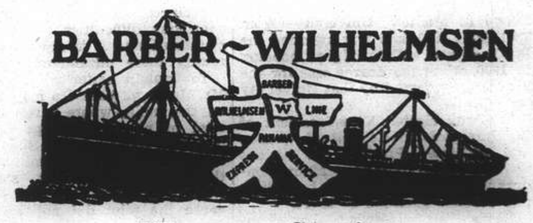

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The News of the Week

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THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
17 Tan Buna, Shanghai TELEPHONE 11055

"Unhappy Accidents" in China Aerial Operations Explained

Japanese Official Convinced of Intentions Not to Bomb Foreign Properties

MR. Kazushige Hirasawa of the American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has just returned from an extensive tour to Hankow, Nanking and other points in order to investigate foreign allegations that Third-Party property in the interior had been deliberately bombed, addressed correspondents at yesterday's press conference and expressed his conviction that these "unhappy accidents" were unavoidable notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese command is doing everything possible to prevent the distruction of foreign property.

He pointed out that prior to a bombing raid being undertaken, pilots prepare their plans for three days, studying maps and being shown flags of the various nations, so that they can recognize them from the air and thus prevent the bombing of Third Party properties.

"There seem to be two main preconceptions on the part of foreigners here and abroad," Mr. Hirasawa said, "firstly, that the Japanese military authorities act independently from instructions received from Tokyo and secondly, that Third Party nationals seem to be of the opinion that the Japanese military in China are trying to oust foreign interests in this country."

"I must most strongly protest against these preconceptions," he went on to say, "because I saw myself how the utmost care is being taken at the front to prevent these 'unhappy accidents.' Pilots prepare their bombing expeditions for three days, they locate Third Party property and mark them into maps or if there are no maps, it is pointed out to them that 'this city for instance, has two third-party properties'."

"Japanese pilots are doing their utmost to prevent hitting foreign properties often at the expense of strategical advantage which they forfeit by flying in a different direction notwithstanding the fact that they know enemy anti-aircraft positions to be there."

Pilots Shown Pictures

"I have heard of cases," he went on to say, "where pilots intending to bomb a town stopped the attack and returned to their base, rather than to risk bombing foreign properties. Before leaving on a bombing expedition, pilots not familiar with foreign flags are shown pictures of them and I really sincerely believe that the Japanese naval and military authorities do everything possible to avoid 'unhappy accidents.'"

Mr. Hirasawa stated, however, that it was impossible to avoid bombing third-party properties because it is very hard to recognize foreign flags at a glance and because enemy anti-aircraft artillery and planes have to be coped with often and the pilots are consequently forced to "hit directly and escape."

At this point, the speaker emphasized the difficulties encountered by pilots, because they are not familiar with the topography of towns which they have to bomb and objectives are often hard to recognize.

"I have flown myself and amongst other difficulties, atmospheric disturbances as well as the reflections caused by the rays of sunshine make things very difficult," Mr. Hirasawa continued, "and during one flight I asked the pilot whether he could recognize the objective and he replied in the negative.

Clouds must also be considered, and, whilst the weather is not always clear, the bombing must be done anyway," the speaker added.

He then said that flags on poles were impossible to recognize whilst due to the weather, flags painted on roofs were not always visible.

Inked-in Maps

The interested parties, he continued, usually supply maps in which the foreign properties have been inked in, but often these maps are old and the shape of the town, as seen from the air, has changed considerably. At other times, maps only denote a part of the town with the foreign properties marked in, whilst he said that he was told of a case, where a certain foreign national allegedly told the Japanese authorities that his properties were easily located as they were near the bus station of the town.

"Very important also is the fact that the enemy makes use of foreign power properties," he went on to say, "and I have quite a few proofs. Apart from Huchan, where investigations were made, it has been ascertained that at Nanchang, the premises of the Standard Oil Co. were used by the Chinese in their attack on the Japanese."

"At Tunpeh, where the American Mission was bombed," Mr. Hirasawa added, "the Japanese on occupying the city found that the property had been used by the Chinese forces. You must put yourselves in the position of the Japanese pilots, and realize how difficult it is to fulfill the promises we make. A away of one foot makes a lot of difference in bombing and still the intentions of the Japanese, in trying to prevent any damage to foreign property, is being doubted. I have had the experience and have seen what enormous difficulties are being encountered and it is my intentions to rectify these misunderstandings."

To explain better what he meant, Mr. Hirasawa placed a map Wuchang on the table, where seven out of a total of nineteen foreign properties had been damaged. He showed how, in an effort to bomb military positions near the railway station, a foreign property was hit only because the pilot did not wish to fly towards his objective by a much simpler course, in his effort to prevent the bombing of a number of third-party properties in other parts of the city.

Schools Used as Barracks

"A number of Chinese schools, which were being used as barracks by the enemy," he continued, "are situated in the immediate vicinity of foreign properties and barracks were also situated in the immediate vicinity of the Notre Dame Girls School, as has since been confirmed by the American missionaries there. I can defend my argument by the proof I have when I say that cultural establishments are not being intentionally bombed and that they are being bombed by mistake, because military establishments are near these properties.

Britain Immune to Air Raids

Mr. Winston Churchill on Dangers to Attackers of British Isles

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 25.

Ninety-nine per cent. of every hundred square miles of these islands would be practically immune and safe from air attacks, declared Mr. Winston Churchill, former Secretary of War, in a speech today. The country would, in his opinion, be as safe in war time as it was now.

Nazi and Fascist dictators, he said, could not pursue a course of aggression without bringing about a general war and devastation.

"There is no element of imperial ambition on our part," he added, "We stand together against violence and tyranny. Nothing but a direct assault on men of law and freedom will drive us into a conflict."—Reuter.

Submarines Belittle

London, June 25.

A speech on Britain's air force and anti-aircraft defences was delivered today by Mr. Winston Churchill, prominent Tory M.P. for Epping, Essex, at Woodford, in the same county.

He asserted that Britain's aviation and defence system had been brought to such a high degree of efficiency that it would be "very dangerous and very costly" for any enemy to attack Britain by air.

"This does not mean that these attacks will not be made. But the loss of one in five of the planes which come will very soon bring regular daylight attacks to an end," he stated.

"As to night attacks: this is a more problematical matter.

"Science which has come to our aid will enable our airforce to levy a heavy toll.

"Moreover, attackers at night can never hit with accuracy any special buildings or points of importance.

Speaking of the submarine peril, Mr. Churchill stated in conclusion that this was of less importance today than it was in 1917 and 1918.—Havas.

OBITUARY

Dame Maria M. Ogilvie Gordon

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, June 25.

The death occurred here today of Dame Maria M. Ogilvie Gordon, D.B.E., famous geologist.

She studied Geology and Palæontology at Munich University from 1891 until 1895, and was awarded the Ph.D. degree with the highest honours in 1900, when the degree was for the first time conferred by that University on women.

She was elected Vice-President of the International Council of Women and appointed President of various women's organizations. Many honours were conferred on her by British and foreign scientific societies.

Dame Ogilvie Gordon has contributed many new observations regarding the geology of South Tyrol, and has shown the presence of important thrust-planes in Langkofl, Sella and Boe summit, and other Dolomite mountains of the Groeden and Fassa districts, previously regarded as undisturbed examples of ancient coral-reefs. She was the first to demonstrate the occurrence of two successive folding-movements in that region. She had also investigated the microscopical structure of the skeleton of corals, both fossil and recent.

Among her numerous scientific publications are: "The Wengen and Cassian Strata in South Tyrol;" "Coral in the Dolomites;" "Die Korallen der Stramberger Schichten" and various other works dealing with the geological structure of the Italian Alps.—Reuter.

Filipinos Issued Grave Warning Against Ways of Japan

"Crushing, Grabbing" Methods Described as Danger To Islands; People Must Fortify Themselves

Manila, June 26.

The Congress for Democracy and Collective Security issued a warning to all Filipinos today against the "crushing, grabbing ways" of the Japanese and urged the Philippines Commonwealth to prepare to defend itself.

The appeal, addressed to the "Filipino people," advised them to fight to preserve democracy and oppose Fascism and Nazi dictatorship as practiced in Japan, Italy and Germany.

The message warned that "internationally there is a seething influence which aims to undermine democratic institutions."

"Fascist propaganda that would overthrow the principles of liberty and replace them with nods of obedience and serfdom is furiously at work everywhere," the message added.

"Japan Fascism, which also would make a vassal of the people of a great nation, would also find its crushing, grabbing way into these beautiful islands unless the people fortify themselves, not only physically, but spiritually." The Congress will hold its annual convention here on July 4.—United Press.

Further Outrages Cause Concern

I.R.A. Sympathizers Have Skirmish with Policemen In Dublin

London, June 26.

Continued outrages by sympathizers with the Irish Republican Army are causing growing concern in both England and Ireland.

While the police in London were kept extremely busy during the week-end by a series of daring bombing incidents, which took a toll of nineteen injured, there was considerable police and military activity throughout Ireland.

Great excitement reigned all Sunday in Dublin, where crowds packed the streets in anticipation of demonstrations against recent legislation aimed at the I.R.A., including banning of the I.R.A. and prohibition of the projected I.R.A. pilgrimage to Bodenstown, Kildare.

A skirmish with the police followed the arrival in Dublin of a party of 200 members of the I.R.A. carrying banners, all of which were seized after a struggle. The standard bearers, however, escaped.

Union Jack Slashed

Later, a party of youths assembled in military formation and marched through the streets of Dublin. After the parade, a meeting was held outside the General Post Office, the police not interfering.

Dublin also witnessed the destruction of a huge Union Jack by I.R.A. sympathizers. After defying all attempts to burn or tear it, the flag was finally slashed to pieces with knives.

The outrages in London included the bombing of four banks in the West End, all of which were considerably damaged, and an attempt to set fire to the contents of two letter boxes in the Marylebone area by incendiary bombs.

Exciting scenes followed the West End bombings, While the police commandeered taxicabs and directed traffic from running boards, Territorials and mounted police were called out to assist in dealing with the immense crowds and the huge traffic jams.

Amid cries of "lynch him!" and "kill him," one man had to run the gauntlet of infuriated crowds until he was rescued by the police.

Cardinal's Condemnation

London, June 26.

The bombing outrages in the West End of London during the weekend was strongly condemned by Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic Primate of England, in speaking at Holy Trinity Church, Brookgreen, London.

He described them as "cowardly and atrocious outrages."

There evidently existed, His Eminence said, a secret organization..... plotting against peace and order in England.

"By its insane methods," he declared, "it is exposing innocent persons to bodily injury, and even perhaps to loss of life."

Such barbarism, the Cardinal added, was in itself a crime, no matter now specious a pretext was advanced to make it appear less savage, and Catholics who plotted against the Church or State incurred excommunication.—Reuter.

Scotland Yard Searching

London, June 26.

The bomb explosions in London during the night from Saturday to Sunday have resulted in the greatest activity at Scotland Yard. Until the late hours of last night all available members of the force were employed in a search for the perpetrators of the bomb outrages but no arrest has been made so far and of the four persons arrested on Saturday night three were released after the police had satisfied themselves of their innocence.

All railway stations in London have had special guards installed and the Air Ministry has issued a warning to all detachments of the balloon barrage organization to be on the lookout as it is feared that the Irish extremists may choose the equipment of these formations as the object of their next outrage.—Trans-Ocean.

"Down with the Jailers"

London June 25.

Two hundred Irishmen paraded through the streets of London today and, after the procession, some 2,000 people gathered to hear soapbox orators criticise and place on trial "British imperialism since the days of Cromwell."

The men wore brassards of orange, green and white, and carried banners with inscriptions such as these: "Ireland will never have peace without liberty," "Death rather than conscription" and "Down with the jailers, Craigavon, De Valera, Chamberlain and Franco."—Havas.

Street Clashes

Dublin, June 25.

Serious clashes between police and Irish Republican Army demonstrators here today resulted in injuries requiring hospital treatment for 26 persons including a policeman and a news cameraman.

A police superintendent in the town of Fermoy, County Cork, was also in a hospital tonight with severe head injuries following a riot in that town. Two armoured cars went into action when Irish Republicans attempted to hold a meeting in the town. Several arrests were made.

The news photographer, eye-witnesses declared, was manhandled by a Dublin crowd which trampled on his camera when he attempted to photograph a meeting which culminated in the slashing of the British Union Jack.

Another clash, in which one policeman was injured, occurred at the railway station here when police clashed with 200 Belfast members of the Irish Republican Army, including a number of women. The police attempted to seize the army's standards but the bearers escaped with the banners.

Later the Republican Army marched through the city's streets without interference and held a meeting outside the General Post Office. Here speakers lauded an Irish Republican martyr and outlined the aims of the Republican Army. Thereafter the crowd dispersed without incident but police continued to patrol the streets both afoot and in automobiles.

A police cordon was also thrown around the village of Salling, near Bodenstown Churchyard, to prevent the banned Irish Republican Army's pilgrimage to a martyr's grave. They stopped and questioned all motorists.—United Press.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, foreign salesmen and saleslladies, experienced in radio advertising. Good prospects. Address Box 5359, NCDN. -9211

WANTED architect as an employee, experienced in fine style of perspectives, for making ordinary and coloured plans of towns/buildings. Box 5181, NCDN. -9177

YOUNG lady typist required for office work. Please address Box 5353, NCDN. 13689

WANTED experienced foreign or Chinese salesladies. Apply 119 Nanking Road, Room 2A, before noon. 13663

CORRESPONDENCE tuition. Accountancy and secretarial examinations held in Shanghai. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967. J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant), Principal. -8336

WANTED energetic Chinese engineer with commercial education or merchant with technical knowledge for working national government district Kunming/Chungking, in the interests of technical department of old-established German firm. State experience and salary wanted. Box 5304, NCDN. 13664

WANTED secretary with good experience in export business, perfect English. State salary expected to Post Office Box 1970. -9142

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of four dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.65.

EXPERIENCED stenographer and general office assistant, excellent references, good knowledge of French language. Reply Box 5364, NCDN. -9221

SAVE brilliant salesman from distress! Whose magnificent salesmanship achieved appreciation from Royal Families and to-day's distinguished people. Thoroughly trained by national salesmen training association, Chicago. Foreigner, British subject, 32, speaks English, French fluently. Very handy to departmental stores. Guarantee dispose unsalable articles. Salary no object. Please address Box 5342, NCDN. -9187

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, knowledge English, German, Russian, seeks, position or have day-work. Address Box 5340, NCDN. -9183

YOUNG lady, Eurasian, with office experience, speaking local and Cantonese dialects, requires position with good prospects, prepared to accept moderate salary for start. Please address Box 5277, NCDN. -9064

ENGLISH lady teacher, desires post. Can take care and coach children during holidays. Box 5313, NCDN. -9126

ELEGANT foreign lady, speaking French, German, Italian, English, seeks position in bar/night club. Box 5325, NCDN. -9149

POSITION wanted as manager or shop supervisor, or other position of trust. Expert in ladies' ready-made clothes. Best references. Address Box 5238, NCDN. -8984

Educational

ENGLISHMAN would like lessons in German, twice weekly, after office; please reply Box 5362, NCDN. 13694

PIANO lessons, chord system. Easy method, for adults. AI references. $15 monthly, twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -9189

FRENCH. Wanted experienced teacher to coach lady in conversational French, three mornings per week. State terms and give references. Address Box 5351, NCDN. -9203

EXPERT tuition in shorthand/typewriting by Chinese English-speaking lady. 968 Bubbling Well (Moulmein Road), Telephone 39157. -9080

MISS Moalem's School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Summer school for kindergarten and primary grades. Commencing July 3. Registration at 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 2, Telephone 14080. -8849

GERMAN lessons, conversation, correspondence, given by experienced gentleman teacher, university Vienna, at pupil's home, moderate fees. Box 5300, NCDN. -9016

PIANO lessons by experienced gentleman teacher. Prepares pupils for local examinations of Trinity College of Music, London, with guarantee. Box 5095, NCDN. -8736

LEAVING school! Let us prepare you for a successful business career. Consultations welcomed. Rodda's Commercial College, Apartment 211, House 5, 314 Hardoon Road. 13589

Personal

FOREIGN gentleman, 38, good position, wishes to meet Chinese lady of good family and well-educated, speaking English or Kwangtung. View friendship or matrimony. Address Box 5343, NCDN. -9190

REMEMBER lady in rose-striped dress, big white hat, on the Garden Bridge, June 15, from 10-11 a.m. Address Box 5338, NCDN. -9178

MRS. Dedeneva asks gentleman who arrived from America and telephoned 77327 about 10 days ago, kindly ring up again. Telephone 74618, 9-10.30 and 2-4. -9223

ENGLISHMAN, 38, wishing to improve his dancing, would like to hear from lady willing to give tuition and to act as partner. Please reply Box 5363, NCDN. 13694

HAVE a letter for Mr. Ola Godo. Anybody who knows his present address, please communicate with Box 5354, NCDN. -9206

Radios

RADIO amateur transmitter, 60-120 watts, phone and CW, 4 RF stages, 3 stage plate modulator, rack and panel. Going Home, best offer. Box 5344, NCDN. -9195

FOR radio repair, call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship, Telephone 75897, 9 Cardinal Mercier. -8174

RADIOS repaired expertly. Radio Corporation of Asia, leading Authorized RCA-Victor Sales and Service, 361 Foch. Telephone 86964. -8112

RADIO repairs—every kind—promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best equipped in Shanghai. 13548

For Sale—Miscellaneous

LEICA IIIA like new, enlargement apparatus, some equipment, from private individual 72702. -9213

FOR records call up Ye Record Shoppe, 1207 Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 33361. We carry the largest stock of H.M.V., Columbia, Victor, Polydor, Telefunken, etc. 13624

WARM weather is here, so is Izal, the ideal personal and household disinfectant. Get a bottle from your Chemist. It is very highly concentrated; a mixture of 1 in 600 water is guaranteed to kill germs. 13561

FOR SALE: Jam, pineapple, peaches, pears, ketchup, sardines, asparagus, salmon, bamboo shoots, "Excellent" face soap, 3 for 40 cents, etc. 2 Peking Road, Room 108, Telephone 16441. -8886

SHIRTS. Made to measure. Guaranteed fast colour. English Cellular, $7.50; Duro, $8.50; Tootal, $12.50. Razon's, Central Road. 13131

SEWING-machine, Singer, completely new, convertible into table or case. Box 5312, NCDN. -9122

CROWN Hosiery, 239 Cardinal Mercier. Large selection of stockings. Also chiffon scarves of beautiful designs. Underwear, from $2.50 to $3.50. 13318

USE this opportunity, try American beer, Pabst, Schlitz & Budwiser just half of the normal price, $12 per case of 24 pints delivered to your house. In tins or bottles. Room 105, 97 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone 15584. -8924

LADIES' miniature wardrobe-trunks. Latest creation. Kessler's, I.S.S. Building, 1920/605 Avenue Joffre. Daily 10-12, 4-6. -8595

CONTAX camera, F2 Sonnar lens, perfect condition, seller can show thousands excellent pictures taken with this camera. Great numbers of them have been exhibited. Owner selling because having two identical cameras. $600 or best offer. Telephone during office hours 11250. 13684

SOME things are an awful nuisance about the house, especially cockroaches, but they can be easily and thoroughly exterminated; so can insects in the servants' quarters. Free information will be sent on application to Slowe & Co., Ltd., Post Office Box 813. 13587

FOR SALE, exclusive taffetas and velvet curtains recently imported from Paris. Telephone 12518, Mr. Baeten, office hours. -9061

FOR SALE: one bedroom suite $200; one dining room walnut set $250; one Simmons-spring double bed with Rest Easy mattress $150; one book case $15; one bridge table $5; 2 cocktail tables $8. 1006 Hamilton House, Foochow Road, Telephone 16425. -9167

FREE. One pair filet gloves (25 latest colours at your choice) given free to every purchase of $5 of laces, linen embroideries, handkerchiefs, etc., for one week only. Lace and Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13651

NICK'S second-hand furniture store. Buying and selling new and second-hand furniture, household effects. 146A Route des Sœurs (inside). Telephone 73937. -8537

Business Opportunities

WANTED partner with cash, for South Sea pearling expedition. Box 5319, NCDN. -9141

SUCHE Partner fuer gut gehendes Boarding House in bester Lage der Concession. Erforderliches Kapital $6,000. Address Box 5334, NCDN. -9166

TO BE SOLD, furnished flats, old-established business, over $25,000 yearly profit. Furniture of 24 flats, fittings and goodwill, US$10,000. Only serious offers. Immediate sale. Owner leaving. Box 5329, NCDN. 13680

Lost

LOST, Customs Triplicate covering 300 kegs wire nails, marked B.Y. in diamond, Shanghai, No. 1/300, ex ss. Matumoto Maru, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Kusunoki Kaisouten. -9196

LOST, stamped triplicate ex ss. Dallas City, 95/2/4256, B/L. 258, marks 1/11, CBC in triangle, 11 packages aniline dyes. Declared to be null and void. Higuchi & Co. -9063

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy: Lessing, Nathan der Weise. Gorki, Nachtasyl. Herder, Der Grosse Herder, letzte Ausgabe; ferner: Komplettes Silberbesteck fuer 12 Personen. Offers to Box 5356, NCDN. -9208

WANTED to buy one second-hand piano, willing to pay best price. Apply Telephone 73606. -9030

Miscellaneous

VIOLIN, value about $600, for sale, or in exchange for good radio. Address Box 5355, NCDN. -9207

REPAIRING of shirts, pyjamas. Most accurately and cheap. Delivery free to house. Erka, 223 Hamilton House, Telephone 10746. -8973

BUYING and selling, new and second-hand furniture, refrigerators, etc. at best prices. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -8882

REPAIRING of all systems refrigerator machines including seal unit. Foreign Refrigerator Co., 19 Route Doumer, Telephone 78145. -8938

CARPETS, cleaned thoroughly by steam and chemicals. Rugs dyed, repaired and stored. Esso Company, Telephone 12170. -8535

Garages

WANTED, garages, large size, with servants rooms, in French Concession. Telephone 12093 or Box 5361, NCDN. -9215

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -9023

Animals

WANTED to buy, Alsatian puppies, two to six months old. Also French bull-dogs, great Danes. Palace Hotel, Room 213, call 1 to 3 p.m. or 7 to 9 p.m -8969

LOSS by death, through accident or sickness is recoverable under special pony insurance cover. Apply Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance) Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road. 13133

Houses and Land

PROPERTY for sale. Foreign heavily constructed house, 22 rooms, basement, swimming pool, two sun porches, large lot, room for several more buildings. 1105 Connaught Road, Telephone 34007. -9976

FOR SALE: 3-storied houses in construction with or without land, corner routes Dupleix/Ferguson. Price from $10,400 to $17,000. De Becker Law & Estate Office, 262/4 Hamilton House. Telephone 16660. 13601

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED, godown compartment or compartments totalling 45,000 to 50,000 cu. ft. free space. In Settlement south of Soochow Creek or in Concession. Address Box 5360, NCDN. 13699

2,500 sq. ft. office space available corner Peking/Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. For further particulars apply Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 13586

SHOP with excellent window space, in Avenue Joffre district. Reasonable rent. Some furniture and fittings to be taken over. Box 5321, NCDN. -9145

Holiday Resorts

GERMAN Beach, Tsingtao. Furnished, six-roomed villa, garden, garage. Five minutes' walk from Beach. Particulars telephone 38317 after 6 o'clock or Box 5103, NCDN. -8571

KARATSU. Ideal summer resort. Four hours from Nagasaki by train or car. 100 yards to a fine beach. Every attention to comfort and cuisine. Please apply to Azumaya Hotel, Karatsu, Japan, or Agent, S. Shimohira, c/o K. Mori, 157 Scott Road. -7601

Motor Cars and Cycles

ADVERTISER will pay cash, local or foreign currency for 1938 Packard or Buick (preferably Canadian model). Must pass mechanical examination. No dealers. Address Box 5346, NCDN. 13698

1932 Citroen Six, Victorian coupe, 17 m.p.g. Perfect condition. Worth viewing. $950. Address Box 5341, NCDN. -9185

FOR SALE, Ford coupe, model 1930, good condition. Owner leaving. Apply Mr. Kwok, Lai Wah Co., Nanking Road, Telephone 97070. -9217

1936 Ford V8, 4-door sedan, A1 condition, recently overhauled and new duco. US$700 or nearest offer. Box 5339, NCDN. -9182

FIAT, 509 Turing, good running order, new battery, $350 cash. 135 Route Prosper Paris. -9176

BRITISH Ford, 2-door, 4-seater saloon. Excellent condition, 1934 model. Bargain. Owner leaving. Address Box 5350, NCDN. 13690

FOR SALE, Citroen B-14 occasional four sedan. For particulars Telephone 33410. -9129

CONVERTIBLE baby touring, 4/5-seater, ideal summer car, 4-cylinder, 28 m.p.g., excellent condition, owner leaving, nearest $1,200. Box 5306, NCDN. -9098

WANTED used motor cars, any model, pay cash. Telephone 39935. -7691

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 13133

FIAT Balilla, 1933, in perfect condition, tyres almost new, new battery, 22-24 miles per gallon. $2,600. Box 5315, NCDN. -9131

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -8416

CONVERTIBLE coupe recent model, beautiful condition and appearance. Owner leaving. Quick sale $4,500 (no dealers.) Telephone 34612. -9170

Chinese Servants

FOREIGNER recommends a good cook or cook-boy, this man is very willing and quick and thoroughly reliable to take away for summer holiday. Telephone 78252. -9199

GOOD cook-boy, clean and economical. Recommended by British family. Telephone 37474 mornings 9-12 or write to Box 5349, NCDN. -9201

COOK/house-boy excellent cook, clean, honest, fluent English, strongly recommended, available immediately. Address Box 5348, NCDN. -9200

VERY good cook-boy, honest, clean, hardworking. Highly recommended, excellent testimonial. Address Box 5352, NCDN. -9204

RELIABLE and clean house-boy, seeks position immediately. Excellent references. Address Box 5331, NCDN. -9160

EXCELLENT cook-boy desires position in American family, can serve any meal. Good recommendation. Box 5258, NCDN. -9015

CAN highly recommend advertiser's baby-amah. Telephone 20674. Available July 1. -8869

GOOD cook-boy, wife amah, clean, honest, good cook, seek position. Well recommended. Box 5337, NCDN. 9173

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). The one and only with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -8939

72782 GENERAL Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -8610

HIGHLY recommended, excellent cook-boy, clean, honest, seven years with American family. Address Box 5317, NCDN. -9136

FIRST-class cook-boy seeks position in English or American family. Clean, honest, highly recommended. Address 340 Route Alfred Magy, Mr. F. K. Chen. -9116

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given, readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, 10-7 p.m. 153 Nanking Road, Flat A2, fourth floor. Room 401. Telephone 12160. -8358

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30. Second Floor. 12148

Furnished Apartments

TO LET, new furnished apartment and rooms, all modern conveniences. 990 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 33644. -9180

TO LET, spacious three-roomed apartment with large verandah and kitchen, down-town, 7th, floor, August first Furniture must be taken over. Address Box 5357, NCDN. -9210

NICE apartment of two large rooms, kitchen and bath. Rent reasonable. Owner leaving town. Furniture must be taken. No key-money. Telephone 41332, all day. -9225

WELL-equipped, four-roomed flat. Two bedrooms, dining, sitting rooms, hardwood floors, panelled hall, verandah, screened throughout, part furniture, fittings, to take over £100. Address Box 5347, NCDN. -9198

TWO large rooms, north and south, verandah, garden. 4-5 Kelmscott Gardens. -9216

TWO delightfully furnished, very cool single rooms in modern apartment. No refugees. 1033/51 Avenue Joffre. -9199

NEWLY furnished large room private bath, garden, verandah, eventually garage, in clean, quiet, European house, best residential district French Concession, tramstop. Telephone 78253 after 5 p.m. -9212

SOUTH furnished flat to let; one large, one small room. All modern conveniences, hot water. Also 2-roomed flat, for three months only. Very moderate. 1376 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 78756. -9209

AVAILABLE immediately, one flat, private bathroom, for couple/three persons. Board or without board optional. Best situation. 15 Love Lane, Cafe Europe. -9202

TO LET immediate occupation, one room, preferably couple. Board or without board or breakfast optional. Moderate prices. Cafe Europe, 15 Love Lane. -9202

NICELY furnished room, facing south, balcony, constant hot water, single person or two bachelors. 213 Avenue du Roi Albert, Telephone 76462. -9205

$80. FURNISHED room to let. Board optional. 338/14 Washington Apartment, corner Cohen. Bus 22. Telephone 78700. -9174

NICELY furnished two-roomed flat, all conveniences. 55 Verdun Terrace, 125 Avenue Roi Albert. -9120

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms for men. Club facilities. Navy Y.M.C.A. 13139

Unfurnished Apartments

UNFURNISHED apartment to let. Rent $101.53 including taxes, heating and water. Located Avenue Joffre. Address Box 5366, NCDN. -9224

Furnished Houses

5 roomed attractively furnished house, in French Concession, available August 1. Rent $150 with garage, two bathrooms. Furniture for sale, US$500. Owner leaving country. Address Box 5345, NCDN. -9197

IMMEDIATELY for quiet persons, no children, separate arrangement, two bedrooms, living-room, garden, Bachelor's house, 750/2 Hart Road. -9108

Wanted to Rent

BRITISH officer requires a fully-furnished house in the western district of the International Settlement (within the defence perimeter), or in the residential area of the French Concession, for three years or lesser period, from September 1, 1939. Requirements (minimum): three double bedrooms, two single bedrooms, three sitting rooms, servants' quarters, kitchen and usual offices, etc. Garden and garage. Replies to O.C., R.A.S.C., Ash Camp, 57A Great Western Road, stating rent required. 13693

LARGE, furnished or unfurnished south room, cool and airy, with bath, verandah and kitchen or use of kitchen, or small flat in modern apartment house, western district Concession or Settlement, wanted by responsible married couple immediately or by July 1 for summer months. First-class references furnished. Telephone Sunday until 2 p.m. 78355, after 2 p.m. 76319; week-days 71551 or Box 5330, NCDN. 13669

WANTED furnished apartment or house. Willing pay best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 74850. -7648

GERMAN physician wants office or flat, three/four rooms or more. Centre or western Bubbling Well preferred. Dr. Bader, 129 Route Vallon. -9125

WANTED, a large house of about fifteen rooms for a small mission school of adult students. Must be in the French Concession or the International Settlement. Address Box 5217, NCDN. 13611

WANTED to rent: furnished apartment or house, 3-4 rooms, for 2-6 months. All conveniences. Concession or Settlement. Apply G. Kapustin & Co., Telephone 17687. -9165

Shirts and Pyjamas

Made to Order

Garments of expert cut and workmanship in Tootal, Wemco, Tricoline, Silk, and Crêpe fabrics.

Variety of shades and patterns for choice.

EAGLESON

1037 Bubbling Well Road

Rooms Without Board

ONE furnished room with private entrance in modern apartment. Breakfast optional. Please address Box 5365, NCDN. -9181

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